

THE HISTORIES OF THE BENEVOLENT TRUST FUNDS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES—(concluded).

Forest Scholarship Fund.

IN 1894 Mr. W. A. Talbot, Honorary Secretary to the Major-General Peyton memorial fund, presented a 3½ per cent. stock certificate for Rs. 3,700, which had been collected by subscription for the establishment of a forest scholarship to be given to a student of the forest class of the Poona College of Science who was a bona fide native of North Kanara, Dharwar or Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency. Under section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, this stock certificate was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency for the purpose of drawing the interest and remitting it to the trustees, namely the Collector of Kanara and the Conservator or Deputy Conservator of forests, Southern circle, to be given to a student of the forest class at Poona selected by the trustees. On the forest class in the Poona College of Science being abolished and the training of candidates for employment in the provincial and subordinate forest service being undertaken at the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun, it was settled in 1901 that the fund should be transferred from the custody of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, to that of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, United Provinces. The fund consists of a stock certificate for Rs. 3,700 and a government promissory note for Rs. 100, and the scheme of management provides that the income of the property shall be administered by the Collector of Kanara and the Conservator or Deputy Conservator of forests in charge of the Southern circle, who shall award a scholarship therefrom to such student of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, as shall be a bona fide native of any of the districts of Kanara, Dharwar or Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency, who has passed the test prescribed for the admission into the said college and who has been selected as a stipendiary student under the rules passed from time to time by Government for the training of forest subordinates. The selection of the student is made by competitive examination held under the rules of the college. The subjects of examination are those prescribed from time to time for the entrance examination of the college.

The scholarship may be held in addition to any stipend earned under the rules and is tenable so long as the holder remains at the college for the purpose of prosecuting the prescribed studies, provided that if the holder of the scholarship fails to pass the course within the prescribed period he is not entitled to the scholarship for the period of his further stay in the college. If however there is no suitable candidate who is a bona fide native of any of the districts of Kanara, Dharwar or Belgaum the scholarship is not awarded until a suitable person is available.

The Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, United Provinces, remits the income to the Director of the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun.

Lala Nanak Chand Trust, Meerut district.

LALA NANAK CHAND, a wealthy gentleman of the Meerut district, died on the 10th October 1899, leaving his property for charitable and educational purposes, which was to be managed by the District Judge of Meerut.

The clauses of the will setting forth the directions and purposes of the trust were as follows :—

Clause 8.—One fourth will be expended in giving alms, i.e. *sadabart*, to travellers, fakirs, religious worshippers, and relief to paupers who cannot earn their livelihood on account of physical defects or debility, and when necessary, especially in the cold season, clothes, *lehnga* and blankets, &c., will be distributed to religious worshippers and paupers.

Clause 9.—One-fourth will be spent in helping respectable persons and widows who are guardianless, and who do not express their straitened circumstances before the public on account of shame and loss of honour; as well as in other works of public utility, in such ways and manner as the committee think proper.

Clause 10.—From the remaining half of the above-mentioned income a school building will be erected in the Meerut city at a proper place and at reasonable expense.

In that school English, Sanskrit, Nagri and Urdu will be taught. A piece of marble stone, engraved with my name, in English, Nagri and Urdu, will be affixed to the building. The school will be given the name of "Nanak Chand Anglo-San-skrit School." According to the extent of the income, expenses will be incurred in the pay of the teachers, scholarships and distribution of prizes in a proper way. No students of any creed are debarred from reading in this school, but preference will be given to the Hindu boys.

On an application from the Collector of Meerut the approval of the Government was conveyed in May 1900 to the Collector acting as executor under the will of the late Nanak Chand, and taking possession of the estate with a view to the administration of the property as a benevolent trust for charitable purposes in accordance with the wishes of the testator.

In September 1901 an application was made for the vesting of the funds of the trust, consisting of movable and immovable properties, and securities for money in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the profits and interest accruing therefrom being expended by a committee of management in accordance with the provisions of the will of the late Nanak Chand. A notification no. $\frac{1578}{111-189}$, dated the 6th October 1902, was issued whereby notice was given of the Government's intention of vesting the said securities in the Treasurer upon the terms aforesaid. A draft scheme for the administration of the property of the trust was also published in notification no. $\frac{1661}{111-189}$, dated the 6th October 1902, for any objections or suggestions thereon.

After the expiration of two months, which was the period allowed for objections in the aforesaid notification, a notification no. $\frac{1979}{111-189}$, dated the 23rd December 1902, was issued under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, vesting the properties set forth in the schedules following and consisting of movable and immovable properties and securities for money in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms as to the application of the income of the said property, that is to say—

- (1) that the landed and house property of the trust shall be managed by the Collector under the supervision of the Board of Revenue, through the Special Manager of the Court of Wards, or such other manager as the

Collector may from time to time appoint and the profits therefrom shall be made over by the Collector to the committee of management;

- (2) that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments will pay to the said committee, through the Collector of Meerut for the time being, all interest accruing on the stock of the nominal value of Rs. 58,800 which was vested in him, or any stock of government promissory notes that may hereafter be vested in him in pursuance of the said trust; and
- (3) that the said profits and interest shall be expended by the committee of management in accordance with the provisions of the will of the late Nanak Chand.

SCHEDULES.

A.—Particulars of movable property:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 of the nominal value of	58,800	0	0
(1) Ornaments	8,135	1	9
(2) Miscellaneous articles belonging to the Nauchandi garden	150	0	0
(3) Wood, stone and iron sheets, rails, &c.	1,200	0	0
(4) Almirahs, boxes, &c.	200	0	0
(5) Brass <i>kalash</i> (tops for the temple) and idols, &c., ...	100	0	0
(6) Cash balance at the credit of the estate on 31st July 1902	17,542	0	0
Total	27,327	1	9

B.—Particulars of immovable property:—

	Rs.
Twenty villages and 103 houses worth	3,84,600

A notification no. $\frac{1982}{III-182}$, dated the 23rd December 1902, was also issued publishing a scheme of management, which provides that—

- (1) the Collector of Meerut, five Hindu residents and the Principal of the Meerut College shall be the administrators of the trust;
- (2) the landed and house property of the trust shall be managed by the Collector under the supervision of the Board of Revenue through the Special Manager of the Court of Wards, or such other manager as the Collector may from time to time appoint. The stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 of the nominal value of Rs. 58,800 is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments;
- (3) the profits of the landed and house property shall be made over by the Collector to the committee;
- (4) the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments shall, in similar manner, from time to time pay to the said committee all interest accruing on the stock of the nominal value of Rs. 58,000, which was vested in him, or any stock or government promissory notes that may hereafter be vested in him, in pursuance of the said trust;
- (5) the said profits and interest shall be expended by the committee of management in accordance with the provisions of the will of the late Nanak Chand as set out below;
- (6) the committee may, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue, invest all or any of the balance that may remain unexpended at the close of the year in government promissory notes, or such other securities as the Board may from time to time approve.

In January 1906 the Commissioner of Meerut was informed that where there was money in trust and government officers were among the administrators, the Government required that definite provision should be made for the audit of the accounts and for the cost of the audit. It was pointed out that in the scheme for the administration of the Lala Nanak Chand Trust there was no such provision for

an audit; and the Commissioner was requested to have such provision made in the scheme.

On an application being received a notification no. $\frac{593}{III-464}$, dated the 8th April 1907, was issued laying down that the accounts of the trust fund should be audited by the Local Funds auditors regularly at the time of the audit of accounts of the Court of Wards at Meerut, and that a fee of Rs. 300 shall be paid for each audit from the trust fund.

In April 1907 the sanction of the Government was conveyed to the sale of government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 17,000 belonging to the trust, but which was not vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, it merely being held by him in custody. This sum was required for the completion of the school buildings.

In the same year the Board of Revenue addressed the Government in connection with the funds required for the building of a high school at Meerut, the total cost of which, including Rs. 8,994 to be paid for the site, was estimated at Rs. 72,374. The committee asked for the sale of government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 44,100 for the purpose out of the government promissory notes for Rs. 58,800 vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Of this sum of Rs. 58,800 invested in government promissory notes the committee stated that Rs. 31,056 represented accumulated savings which had accrued between the death of the founder of the trust and the institution of the committee of management, and the remaining Rs. 27,696 were the proceeds of sale of the testator's movable property.

The Legal Remembrancer, who was consulted in the matter, was of opinion that the sum of Rs. 31,056 was income, and therefore under the terms of the will only half of it could be spent on the purposes of education, and that the sum of Rs. 27,696 which had been obtained by the sale of the testator's property could not be treated as income, but must remain part of the *corpus* of the fund and no part of it could be sold. The Board agreed with the Legal Remembrancer's views and requested sanction to divest the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 15,500. By notification no. $\frac{1093}{III-298}$, dated the 12th July 1907, the Treasurer was divested of the property to the extent of Rs. 15,500.

Application was at the same time made to divest certain immovable property which had been vested in the Treasurer. It was discovered that the immovable property in question had been managed by the late Lala Nanak Chand only as a *mutwalli*, in accordance with the will of one Jadogir, Goshain, dated the 26th September 1860, and that the management of the said property passed, on Lala Chand's death, in accordance with the terms of the same will, to the eldest living member of the family of Lala Ganga Sahai and Hari Ram of Meerut. By notification no. $\frac{1097}{III-298}$, dated the 12th July 1907, it was accordingly declared that 27 bighas and 19 biswas of land (worth Rs. 2,000) in the Meerut district should cease to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Subsequently in July 1907 application was made through the Board of Revenue for the sale of government promissory notes to the extent of one-fourth of Rs. 31,056 out of the government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 58,800 vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{1079}{III-189}$, dated the 23rd December 1902. The money was required to meet the expenditure on the repairs of the Suraj Kund, a shrine and tank in Meerut, and for a subscription to the Lucknow Medical College. It was held, as stated above, that the sum of Rs. 31,056 was income and might therefore be expended by the committee in accordance with the terms of Lala Nanak Chand's will. By notification no. $\frac{1184}{III-298}$, dated the 31st July 1907, the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments was divested of the property to the extent of Rs. 7,700.

Upon an application made in May 1909, a notification no. $\frac{731}{III-270}$, dated the 1st June 1909, was issued modifying the scheme of management to allow of the free audit of the accounts of the trust.

The Board of Revenue, in May 1909, forwarded an application from the Collector of Meerut, on behalf of the committee of management, to modify the vesting order in respect of certain movable property which had been disposed of by the committee. A notification, no. $\frac{952}{III-206}$, dated the 11th June 1910, was issued divesting the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of movable property noted below :—

	R.	a	p.
(1) Ornaments	8,185	1	9
(2) Miscellaneous articles belonging to the Nauchandi garden ...	150	0	0
(3) Wood, stones and iron sheets, rails, &c. ...	1,200	0	0
(4) Brass <i>kalash</i> (tops for the temple) and idols, &c. ...	100	0	0
(5) Cash balance at the credit of the estate on 31st July 1902 ...	17,542	0	0
Total	27,127	1	9

The Narayan Das Dharamsala Trust, Muttra district.

In 1887 Lala Mauji Lal founded and endowed a *dharamsala* at Muttra, to perpetuate the memory of his eldest son, Lala Narayan Das. The endowment of this *dharamsala*, which was named after the son, was devoted to two objects, namely, the establishment of (1) a *pathshala* or school in which instruction in Sanskrit was given gratis, and (2) a *chakra* or poorhouse for the gratuitous distribution of food to the poor. A board of five trustees was constituted for the management of the *dharamsala*, one of whom, as president, was always to be the Collector of Muttra for the time being.

In July 1893 an application was made for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the following securities and immovable property belonging to the trust :—

- (1) railway debentures of the value of Rs. 22,000,
- (2) the *dharamsala* building situated in Jaisinghpura in the Muttra district,
- (3) a *pakka* building with a garden and compound also situated in Jaisinghpura, and
- (4) three villages and parts of two others in the Muttra tahsil and district.

By notification no. $\frac{451}{III-52A}$, dated the 17th April 1894, the above properties of the trust were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the particulars of the securities vested being specified in detail in notification no. $\frac{1608}{III-52A}$, dated the 27th November 1894; and by notification no. $\frac{457}{III-52A}$ of the same date a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of the Collector of Muttra as president, and five non-official members.

A debenture for Rs. 1,200 which was in July 1896 purchased from the balance at the credit of the fund at a cost of Rs. 1,380 and placed with the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for safe custody, was subsequently, owing to scarcity, sold by the Treasurer, and the sale proceeds, Rs. 1,146-12-4, remitted to the Collector of Muttra on the 22nd January 1900. This security, which was purchased and sold, was not included in the debentures specified in notification no. $\frac{1508}{III-52A}$, dated the 27th November 1894.

In May 1905 the railway debentures of Rs. 22,000 belonging to the trust were discharged and government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 39,200 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 were at first purchased by the Comptroller General on behalf of the trust, but subsequently converted into the Government of India stock certificate for Rs. 39,200 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865. This Government of India stock certificate above described was by notification no. $\frac{1336}{III-54}$, dated the 5th September 1905, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the same terms. In October 1906 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. $\frac{1494}{III-422}$, dated the 31st October 1906, which laid down that the accounts of the trust should be audited by the Local Fund auditors once a year at the same time as the audit of the district board fund on payment of a fee of Rs. 25 from the trust fund for each audit. Subsequently the audit fee of Rs. 25 was abolished by notification no. $\frac{1162}{III-313}$, dated the 9th August 1909.

On an application from the managing committee, the Government sanctioned by notification no. $\frac{1452}{III-462}$, dated the 14th September 1908, the grant to Lala Badri Das, son of the late Rai Mauji Lal Bahadur, the founder of the trust, of a monthly allowance of Rs. 15 from the funds of the trust by way of maintenance during his lifetime.

Cassey Nath Mullick Trust, Brindaban, Muttra district.

CASSEY NATH MULICK provided by will that the residue of his estate, less the necessary expenses, should be distributed for charitable purposes in the following manner, namely, that the Administrator General, Bengal, should send the money monthly to a government official at or belonging to Brindaban, who should distribute it to those men amongst the Brojobasis who might be "very poor, destitute of means, blind, affected with disease, and so forth," and residing at Brindaban or certain places adjacent, at the rate of Rs. 2 each per mensem. His widow, Rungamoney Dassey, incorporated a similar provision in her will for the monthly distribution in the same way of Rs. 2 each to the "most indigent, blind, helpless and lame, &c., Brojobasi women of Brindaban and adjacent places."

In an order, dated the 30th August 1903, which it was understood was applicable to both estates, the High Court of Calcutta directed the investment of the residue of both estates in the purchase of government securities to be held in the Administrator General's hands to the credit of a separate account entitled "account of residuary estate for charity at Brindaban," and instructed the Administrator General to frame a scheme for the distribution of charity." In 1907 the Government of India enquired whether there was any objection to the duty of distribution being undertaken by the Collector of Muttra or some other local officer, as it had been decided that the trusts could not be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and, if not, that the Administrator General be informed direct of the arrangement which might be thought suitable in order to enable him to frame a scheme.

After reference to the Commissioner of the Agra division the Government of India were informed that there was no objection to the Collector of Muttra undertaking the duty of distribution at Brindaban of the money left in charity, and that the Collector had been instructed to communicate with the Administrator General regarding the arrangements to be made for managing the charity.

Singhi Krishna Singh's Dharamsala Trust Fund, Muttra district.

In 1903 Singhi Krishna Singh, son of Keshari Singh, a resident of the native state of Shahpur in Rajputana, made an application in which he asked that a *dharamsala* built by him in the town of Gobardhan, Muttra district, and comprising a masonry house of two storeys, a garden, well and outhouses with the land on which they stood (valued at Rs. 20,000) and zamindari property consisting of parts of villages Akos and Nagla Akos situated in tahsil Mahaban, district Muttra, which had been purchased for Rs. 31,000 and yielded an annual income of Rs. 1,660-1-9, might be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The income of the trust was to be applied to the relief of the poor in the shape of food for the hungry without distinction of caste or creed and to help poor students to get lessons in Sanskrit.

By notification no. $\frac{1532}{III-176}$, dated the 25th May 1909, the immovable property of the trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and by notification no. $\frac{1672}{III-176}$, dated the 25th May 1909, a scheme of management was settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890. This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of the Collector and four non-official members, one of the latter being always, if possible, a member of the family of the author of the trust. Out of the annual profits accruing from the property of the trust the committee were enjoined—

- (1) to maintain and keep in proper order and repair the house known as "Singhi Krishna Singh *dharamsala*," situated in the town of Gobardhan in the district of Muttra, for the temporary residence of wayfarers and the poor;
- (2) to arrange for the service and due maintenance and support of the said trust, and the audit of its accounts by the local fund auditors, according to a scale of charges, of which the following were the chief items:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) distribution of gram and wheaten flour to poor visitors of the <i>dharamsala</i> ...	730	0	0
(b) yearly pay of a pandit to teach Sanskrit free at the <i>dharamsala</i> ...	150	0	0
(c) yearly pay of manager and two servants of the <i>dharamsala</i> ...	216	0	0
(d) yearly pay of the estate agent ...	300	0	0

In December 1909 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. $\frac{1532}{III-176}$, dated the 10th December 1909. The amended scheme provided for the audit, free of charge, by the auditors of the local fund accounts of the accounts of the trust.

Mercer Hospital Trust at Garhi in the Etah district.

THE late Mr. G. G. Mercer during his lifetime gave a site for a dispensary or hospital at Garhi in the Etah district and an endowment of Rs. 5,000 government paper. In his will executed in 1865 Mr. Mercer further bequeathed certain other property for the support of the dispensary. Subsequently, out of the proceeds of the sale of certain house property, the sum of Rs. 3,000 was devoted to the Garhi endowment. Both these sums, i.e. Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000, were invested in government promissory notes, the former in the hands of the Accountant General and the latter in those of the Administrator General of Bengal. In accordance with the terms of the will the dispensary was to be managed by a committee consisting of the Commissioner of Agra as *ex officio* chairman, the Collector of Etah, the Civil Surgeon of Etah, the proprietor of the Garhi indigo concern and the zamindar of Garhi. In point of fact this committee never met or exercised any control over the management of the dispensary, which was treated as an ordinary second class dispensary under the control of the district board. The income of the trust money was never sufficient to support the dispensary, and the Government discharged the pay of the hospital assistant in charge.

In 1893 the Administrator General of Bengal having addressed the Government with a view to the property in question being vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Commissioner of Agra was requested to ask the committee of the Garhi dispensary to draw up and submit to the Government a draft vesting order. This was done in 1895, and after reference to the Administrator General of Bengal the trust property, consisting of immovable property (i.e. the Mercer hospital building, which was then a government second class dispensary, together with the land appurtenant thereto) and securities for money amounting to Rs. 10,484-0-9, as detailed below, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{137}{III-859B}$, dated the 5th February 1896 :—

Particulars of securities.

Number of government promissory note.	Loan.	Value.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	
001334	3½ per cent. of 1879 ...	2,600	0	0	In the custody of the Administrator General of Bengal, being the moiety of Rs. 6,000 (government paper), the sale proceeds of certain house property.
076863 038980	3½ per cent. of 1865 ...	400	0	0	
In cash in the custody of the Administrator General of Bengal.		185	15	11	To be paid to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Government promissory notes in the custody of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		5,000	0	0	Endowed originally by the testator in his lifetime.
Government securities in the custody of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		2,100	0	0	This sum was invested in 1894.
Amount deposited in the Etah post office savings bank.		198	0	10	Unexpended balance of the accumulated funds.
Total		10,484	0	9	

By notification no. $\frac{141}{III-859B}$, dated the 5th February 1896, a scheme was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endow

of 1899). This scheme provided for the maintenance of the Mercer hospital, in its position of a government second class dispensary, by a committee consisting of—

Official.

The Commissioner of Agra ...	...	...	<i>Chairman.</i>
" Collector of Etah ...	...	...	} <i>Members.</i>
" Civil Surgeon of Etah ...	...	...

Non-official.

The manager of Garhi and proprietor of the Garhi indigo factory in the Etah district ... *Member.*

The scheme also provided for the continuance of the hospital under the control of the district board of Etah subject to certain conditions.

In 1905 the control of the district board was withdrawn, the scheme being superseded by notification no. $\frac{241}{116-151}$, dated the 19th June 1905. Under the revised scheme the committee of management receives the income arising from the lands of the trust, and devotes the same to the maintenance of the building and furniture, the pay of the establishment and the provision of such medicines and medical and surgical appliances as may be possible to obtain.

Jamuna Prasad Charitable Endowment Trust, Farrukhabad.

In 1910 Munshi Jamuna Prasad, resident of village Palia in the Farrukhabad district and carrying on the business of a banker in the Partabgarh district, made an application in which he asked that a government promissory note of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 10,000 might be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the grant of stipends amounting to Rs. 4 a month each to poor widows, not exceeding seven in number at a time, on the following conditions:—

- (1) that the widows belonged to a good Chitragupta Bansi Kayasth family of tahsil Kaimganj in the Farrukhabad district, and that they led a chaste and moral life, were *parda-nashin* and were unable to support themselves;
- (2) that the Kayasth widows of tahsil Kaimganj should have the first claim to a stipend, and that if there was not a sufficient number of such widows in the Kaimganj tahsil, then the stipend should be awarded to deserving widows residing in the other tahsils of the Farrukhabad district and in the districts of Mainpuri, Etah and Etawah, provided they fulfilled the above-mentioned conditions.

By notification no. $\frac{107}{III-1910}$, dated the 29th June 1910, the security for money specified above was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and by notification no. $\frac{107}{III-1910}$, dated the 30th June 1910, a scheme of management was settled under section 6 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of the Collector, the tahsildar of Kaimganj and three non-official members.

In 1911 Munshi Jamuna Prasad made a further application praying that another government promissory note, no. 227273 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 10,000, might be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments so as to raise the assets of the said trust from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. By notification no. $\frac{526}{III-1911}$, dated the 31st March 1911, the said security was vested in the said Treasurer on the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the grant of stipends amounting to Rs. 4 a month each to poor widows, on the conditions detailed in notification no. 1054, dated the 29th June 1910. It was further ordered that the interest accruing on the security for money amounting to Rs. 10,000 referred to above and that accruing on the security for money amounting to Rs. 10,000 detailed in notification no. 1054, dated the 29th June 1910, should be expended in the grant of stipends, amounting to Rs. 4 a month each, to poor widows, not exceeding fifteen in number at a time, on the conditions detailed in notification no. 1054, dated the 29th June 1910. By notification no. $\frac{510}{III-1911}$, dated the 27th April 1911, the number of the government promissory note of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 10,000 referred to above was corrected from "22727 G." as shown in the original notification no. $\frac{526}{III-1911}$, dated the 31st March 1911, to "227273."

Rai Kishan Lal Dharamsala Endowment Trust, Bareilly.

In 1909 Rai Kishan Lal, retired Assistant Sessions Judge, residing at

Three government promissory notes (3½ per cent. loan of 1865) :—					
No					Rs.
No 154867 for	...	...	...	...	2,000
" 150354 "	...	...	...	...	2,000
" 118929 "	...	...	...	...	1,000
total				...	5,000

and two masonry shops situated at Chandni Chank, Shahamat-ganj, Bareilly, valued at...
and rented at Rs. 200 per annum.
(The title deeds of these shops stand in the name of Sahu Savita Prasad as manager.)

Bareilly, and Sahu Savita Prasad, banker, Moradabad, made an application in which they asked that the property specified in the margin might be vested in the Treas-

urer of Charitable Endowments. The income of the trust was to be applied to—

- (1) the maintenance and upkeep of the *dharamsala* built by Rai Kishan Lal opposite the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway city station at Bareilly for the temporary residence of way-farers and the poor, such residence not to exceed in any case seven days ;
- (2) the support of *sadhus* and *sanyasis* putting up at the *dharamsala* for a period which may be fixed by the committee of management, not exceeding seven days in any case ;
- (3) the relief of the blind, the lame and other helpless and disabled poor ; and
- (4) such other charitable purposes as the committee of management may from time to time think proper.

By notification no. $\frac{133}{111-262}$, dated the 28th January 1910, the securities for money and the immovable property of the trust were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and by notification no. $\frac{137}{111-262}$, dated the 28th January 1910, a scheme of management was settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of the senior Hindu judicial officer at Bareilly, and in the case of there being no such officer by the senior Hindu executive officer at Bareilly of a rank not lower than that of tahsildar, a representative of the Bareilly branch of the Theosophical Society, three other members and, lastly, the founder of the trust and a representative of his family to be selected by him and after him by the remaining members of the trust. It was also provided that the founder or his representative was to act as secretary to the committee,

General Strachey's Endowment at Moradabad.

In 1857 General (then Colonel) R. Strachey, R.E., left an endowment of Rs. 2,500 in a promissory note (4 per cent. no. 35155) to the Collector of Moradabad in trust for the following objects:—

(1) For the maintenance and repair of his wife's tomb in the Moradabad cemetery.

(2) The balance of the interest from the promissory note to be given to increase the income of the Moradabad dispensary after the expenses incurred in the upkeep of the tomb had been deducted.

During the making the promissory note in the Collector's office was destroyed. A duplicate note was issued and the arrears in interest amounting to over Rs. 1,100 were allowed. From this amount another promissory note for Rs. 1,000 was purchased, making altogether an endowment of Rs. 3,500.

By notification no. ²⁴²³ III-181-B, dated the 1st September 1892, the securities were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms:—

(1) that the interest accruing be made over to the District Magistrate of Moradabad for expenditure on the maintenance and good repair of the tomb of the late Mrs. Strachey;

(2) that the balance of the income be included in the general income of the Moradabad dispensary.

General Strachey's Endowment at Moradabad.

In 1857 General (then Colonel) R. Strachey, R.E., left an endowment of Rs. 2,500 in a promissory note (4 per cent. no. 35155) to the Collector of Moradabad in trust for the following objects:—

(1) For the maintenance and repair of his wife's tomb in the Moradabad cemetery.

(2) The balance of the interest from the promissory note to be given to increase the income of the Moradabad dispensary after the expenses incurred in the upkeep of the tomb had been deducted.

During the mutiny the promissory note in the Collector's office was destroyed. A duplicate note was issued and the arrears in interest amounting to over Rs. 1,100 were allowed. From this amount another promissory note for Rs. 1,000 was purchased, making altogether an endowment of Rs. 3,500.

By notification no. ²⁴²³ III—481-B, dated the 1st September 1892, the securities were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms:—

(1) that the interest accruing be made over to the District Magistrate of Moradabad for expenditure on the maintenance and good repair of the tomb of the late Mrs. Strachey;

(2) that the balance of the income be included in the general income of the Moradabad dispensary.

General Strachey's Endowment at Moradabad.

In 1857 General (then Colonel) R. Strachey, R.E., left an endowment of Rs. 2,500 in a promissory note (4 per cent. no. 35155) to the Collector of Moradabad in trust for the following objects:—

(1) For the maintenance and repair of his wife's tomb in the Moradabad cemetery.

(2) The balance of the interest from the promissory note to be given to increase the income of the Moradabad dispensary after the expenses incurred in the upkeep of the tomb had been deducted.

During the mutiny the promissory note in the Collector's office was destroyed. A duplicate note was issued and the arrears in interest amounting to over Rs. 1,100 were allowed. From this amount another promissory note for Rs. 1,000 was purchased, making altogether an endowment of Rs. 3,500.

By notification no. ²⁴²⁵ III-181-B, dated the 1st September 1892, the securities were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms:—

(1) that the interest accruing be made over to the District Magistrate of Moradabad for expenditure on the maintenance and good repair of the tomb of the late Mrs. Strachey;

(2) that the balance of the income be included in the general income of the Moradabad dispensary.

Rani Kishori Kuwar's trust, Moradabad.

RANI KISHORI KUWAR, of Moradabad, endowed three villages for the support of poorhouse inmates and erected a poorhouse for their accommodation in Moradabad in 1881. Government accepted the gift with its endowment. Two of the villages were situated in the Naini Tal district and one in the Moradabad district. The income of the Naini Tal villages having fallen from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 90 per annum—a sum which was insufficient to meet the government demand of Rs. 1,207 and Rs. 200 for collection charges—it was thought advisable to return the Naini Tal villages to the donor. Rani Kishori Kuwar was not agreeable to have the poorhouse closed and said that if the villages were given back to her she would herself defray the expenses of the upkeep of the poorhouse. It being found inconvenient that Government should continue to manage the trust, the Lieutenant Governor directed that the trust should be given back to Rani Kishori Kuwar.

Moradabad Lepet Asylum.

The asylum was built in 1892 by the aid of subscriptions collected from the gentry of the Moradabad district. It is situated outside the town of Moradabad on the Samthal road. The funds and property constituting the trust were vested under a deed of trust in three non-official trustees, to whom the administration of the asylum was made over subject to the control of the Collector.

In 1895 the income of the trust was about Rs. 1,400, made up as follows :—

Rs.

900 subscriptions from municipalities of the district.

250 (approximately) interest on government promissory notes.

200 subscription from a charitable association in England.

In that year application was made for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the government promissory notes for Rs. 7,600 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-3 (now 1865) belonging to the trust. By notification no. ⁶¹² ~~III-1010~~ of 1895, dated the 2nd July 1895, immovable property of the trust, which this stood, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. ⁶¹⁵ ~~III-1010~~ of 2nd July 1895 a scheme of management was settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of the Collector of Moradabad, chairman, and three non-official trustees.

In December 1906 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. ¹⁷²¹ ~~III-1906~~, dated the 6th December 1906. The amended scheme provides—

(1) for a committee of management consisting of—

(a) two official members, viz. —

(1) the Collector of Moradabad, chairman;

(2) the Civil Surgeon of Moradabad;

(b) four non-official members :

(2) for the audit, free of charge, by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts of the accounts of the trust.

IN March 1892 one Bansī Dhar, of Moradabad, made a will creating a trust of his property, the conditions of the trust being that half the income should be spent in charity and in building wells and that the other half after deduction of expenses of management should be at the disposal of the trustee. The property consists of villages and shares in parganas Ilasampur and Amroha, district Moradabad, and a few shops in Amroha town, and the estimated income of the whole is about Rs. 5,000 per annum. Shortly after executing this will Bansī Dhar died and one Musammāt Alunni became trustee. On her death Kanhaiya Lal took possession of the property, but in 1907 a suit was filed under section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the appointment of a new trustee and manager of the immovable property. In accordance with the proposal contained in the judgment dated the 11th July 1907 the Collector of the district was, with the approval of the Government, appointed trustee, the former trustee, Kanhaiya Lal, being removed.

The scheme of management drawn up by the Collector was at the same time sanctioned. This provided that—

(1) half the income of the estate, amounting to Rs. 2,500 per annum, should be spent in charity and in building wells ;

(2) the charity should be disbursed by a person or persons appointed by the Collector of Moradabad at a poorhouse established within the municipality of Amroha, or in such other way as might be found convenient ;

(3) after due provision had been made for charity out of the half of the income the remainder of that half should be spent by the Collector of Moradabad on the construction and repair of wells, preferably wells situated in or upon the trust property ;

(4) from the remaining half of the income the Collector of Moradabad should first pay all the cost of management of the property and the remainder should be devoted to objects of public benefit in the town and pargana of Amroha at the discretion of the Collector ;

(5) the accounts should be kept and audited and a budget prepared and sanctioned in accordance with the orders of the Local Government for the time being in force regarding the accounts and budget of benevolent trusts.

Pandit Amar Nath's Trust in the Cawnpore district.

This trust was founded in pursuance of the will made in 1865 by one Pandit Amar Nath, late deputy collector. The management of the trust was taken over by the Collector of Cawnpore in 1273 *Jasi* (1865-6 A.D.), and for many years the villages which formed the trust were leased to Messrs. Dunbar and Maxwell. Their lease was not renewed in 1890, and after that the estate was managed by the Collector. In 1893, on the application of the Collector, the following villages belonging to the trust were, by notification no. ²⁸⁵ III-1500, dated the 13th February 1893, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890) :—

Names of villages.	District.	Rental.	Revenue.	Profits.
Rawan Lalpur ...	Cawnpore	Rs. a. p. 1,672 12 11	Rs. a. p. 979 0 8	Rs. a. p. 693 12 3
Radhan ...	Do.	2,733 1 0	1,670 11 0	1,162 6 0
Katri Radhan ...	Unao ...	286 13 0	132 0 0	164 13 0
Total	...	4,692 10 11	2,681 11 8	2,010 16 3

By notification no. ²⁸⁸ III-1500, dated the 13th February 1893, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Act. This scheme provided for—
(1) the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of the following members :—

Ex officio.

- (a) the Commissioner (or the chief administrative officer in charge of the division, by whatever designation he may be known) of the division to which the district of Cawnpore may belong,
(b) the Collector of Cawnpore,
(c) the District and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore,
(d) the senior deputy collector (or any officer of similar rank and powers, by whatever designation he may be known) for the district of Cawnpore, and
three non-official gentlemen ;
(2) the expenditure of the net income of the villages in the following manner :—
(i) rupees 360 per annum to be paid to the widow of Pandit Amar Nath during her lifetime ;
(ii) rupees 15 per annum to be paid to the heirs, if any, of Chanda Mata-din, Purubhi, of Muttra ;
(iii) the balance to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of charitable and educational institutions and to the furtherance of objects of public utility.

The Collector of Cawnpore realizes the rents of the villages as they fall due and deposits them in the post office savings bank, drawing from this account under his own signature and expending such sums as are from time to time required for the objects specified above.

Rule 7 of the scheme was amended by notifications nos. ¹⁷⁶⁴ III-157 and ¹⁶⁵⁴ III-146 dated the 11th December 1906 and 16th November 1909 respectively. The amended scheme provides for the audit, free of charge, by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts of the accounts of the trust.

The Gaya Prasad Life Saving Fund, Cawnpore.

LALAY GAYA PRASAD, a resident of Cawnpore, by his will, dated the 13th July 1899, left a large property, to be administered by trustees, for the public good and for charitable purposes. A few such purposes were indicated in the will, but the trustees were allowed a full discretion in selecting the objects to which they should devote the remainder of the property after the specified purposes had been provided for.

In 1909, on the application of the trustees and after reference to the Government of India, the funds consisting of the securities for money specified in, the margin and aggregating Rs. 20,000, were by notification no. III-167, dated the 18th September 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the grant of rewards to persons who displayed bravery in saving or attempting to save human life in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on the following conditions:—

- (1) that every such reward should be granted in the shape of a gold or silver medal, together with a certificate;
- (2) that the rewards should be bestowed without any regard to caste or creed.

By notification no. III-167, dated the 18th September 1909, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provides for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of two official and three non-official members as follows:—

Official members.

- (1) A member of the Board of Revenue, nominated by the Local Government, president;
- (2) The Collector of Cawnpore.

Non-official members.

- (1) One non-official member of the United Provinces Legislative Council, to be chosen by the non-official members of that Council.
- (2) A non-official resident of Cawnpore to be nominated by the Commissioner, Allahabad division.
- (3) The president (for the time being) of the committee of *sadant* and *dharmasala*, Chhote Lal and Gaya Prasad, Cawnpore.

The scheme also provides for the audit once a year of the accounts of the trust by the Local Funds auditors at the time of the audit of accounts of the Cawnpore municipality, the fee, if any, for the time being prescribed for each such audit being paid from the trust funds. Subsequently by notification no. III-21, dated the 8th October 1910, the scheme of management was amended to permit the accounts of the fund being audited free of charge by the Local Funds auditors.

The Native Christian village, Allahabad.

Under orders bearing date the 7th April 1869 forty-five acres and ten poles of land, lying between the villages of Ballee and Nakhauli in the Allahabad district and bounded on the north and south by ravines, on the west by alluvial land and on the east by the Phaphnau road, was made over free from the payment of ground rent to the trustees named below for the constitution of a Native Christian village for the use of the Native Christian community:—

- (1) The Commissioner of the Allahabad division.
- (2) The Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad.
- (3) The Director of Public Instruction.
- (4) The Superintendent of the Government Press.
- (5) The Pastor of Allahabad.

An agreement to this effect was drawn up and executed on the 17th July 1874. In June 1891 the trustees, in view of the fact that persons as holders of certain posts could not be appointed trustees unless the posts were corporate ones and the posts held by them were not corporate, applied to have the property vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

A draft vesting order was prepared by the Legal Member in accordance to the Government and referred to the trustees for consideration, who accepted it and ordered that a scheme of management be drawn up under which no government official should be appointed as an administrator, but that the representative of the Church Missionary Society at Allahabad should be the administrator. A draft scheme of management was prepared by the Legal Member in accordance with the Church Missionary Society representatives, and under notification no. ²⁶¹² III-179B, dated the 13th September 1892, the property was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms:—

- (1) that the said land shall be held and employed solely for the use and occupation of the Native Christian community at Allahabad as the site of a Native Christian village;
- (2) that the income derived from the aforesaid properties shall be expended solely in the maintenance, improvement and extension of the said Christian village.

The scheme of management laid down—

- (1) that the properties of the trust shall be administered by the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society resident at Allahabad, or, in his absence, by the senior resident Missionary of the Church Missionary Society at Allahabad;
- (2) that he will collect all rents and dues, whether from land, houses or sale or rent of produce, and will undertake the disbursement of the same;
- (3) that he is empowered to take legal measures for the recovery of sums due to the trust estate, to evict tenants and to carry out the intentions of Government with regard to the trust as declared in the deed of agreement dated the 17th July 1874;
- (4) that he shall, in books to be kept by him, regularly enter or cause to be entered full and true accounts of all moneys received and paid respectively on account of the trust; and shall, on the demand of the Government, submit annually to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in such form and at such time as from time to time may be prescribed, an abstract of those accounts and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the trust as from

time to time may be required. These accounts shall include the following items of receipt:—

- (1) rents of lands and houses and sale or rent of produce, and all dues hitherto realizable by the applicant; or by the Church Missionary Society;
- (2) rents of houses claimed by the Church Missionary Society as their property;
- (3) that he shall expend the income solely on the purposes connected with the maintenance, improvement and extension of the Native Christian village.

Munsif Gopal Lal, who, prior to the mutiny, was tahsildar of Handia in the Allahabad district, obtained under a lease, and also purchased, lands in 1854 on which he planted a garden, built a *sarai* and established a market. On his retiring on pension he made over these properties in trust to the Government, to be dealt with in accordance with a petition filed by him, and dated the 1st June 1856. The properties in question have been administered under the supervision of the Collector of Allahabad, and returns showing the receipts and disbursements have been submitted annually to the Board of Revenue with a report by the Collector on the year's management.

2. When these properties were entrusted to the Government in 1856, the income from the market and the garden amounted to about Rs. 251; but in 1890-1 it had reached the figure of Rs. 1,332, and after meeting all expenditure the savings in that year amounted to Rs. 247.

3. In the year 1892 an application was made for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the trust properties above referred to, which consisted of Gopalganj bazar, a *sarai* attached to the bazar and a garden with a temple, the approximate annual income aggregating Rs. 1,332.

By notification no. ³¹⁴⁵ II-445B, dated the 2nd December 1892, these properties were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and a scheme of management was settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890). This scheme of management was subsequently amended by notifications nos. ¹⁷⁰⁷ II-447 and ¹⁶⁶⁷ II-447, dated respectively the 5th December 1906 and the 2nd November 1909.

The scheme, as amended, provides as follows:—

I.—The administration of the trust is vested in a committee consisting of the Commissioner of Allahabad as chairman, and the Collector of Allahabad and the tahsildar of Handia as *ex officio* members and five non-official trustees.

II.—The disabilities which disqualify proprietors from the management of their own estates shall disqualify any of the non-official members from acting on the committee. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the non-official members by death, resignation, or disqualification, a new member shall be appointed by the non-official members from among the zamindars and gentry of the Allahabad district.

III.—A meeting of the managing committee shall be held once a year, ordinarily about the 25th October, to pass the accounts of the previous revenue year and the budget for the year then current; also to discuss any other matters connected with the trust which may require settlement. The administration will give every facility to the Local Funds auditors, who will audit the accounts at such audit of the district board fund.

IV.—The chairman of the committee of management shall have power to call a meeting at any time to discuss matters which cannot conveniently be held over for the annual meeting.

V.—At meetings of the committee of management three shall form a quorum, and in the absence of the chairman the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.

VI.—In case of any difference of opinion in regard to any point or matter connected with the management and discharge of the trust, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. In case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a casting vote.

VII.—The Collector of Allahabad will realize the receipts from the property through the tahildar of Haudia and credit them in the savings bank account of the trust at the Haudia sub-post office. Payments on account of revenue and rent, repairs to the buildings and other properties of the trust, improvements, pay and cost of establishment, subscription to the Haudia dispensary, contribution to the pay of the office establishment of the Collector and other miscellaneous charges will be made by warrants of withdrawal signed by the Collector.

VIII.—From the surplus available income of the trust government securities will from time to time be purchased and vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

IX.—The committee of management shall, in books to be kept by them, regularly enter, or cause to be entered, full and true accounts of all money received and paid on account of the trust, and shall, on the demand of the Government, submit annually to the Board of Revenue in such form and at such time as the Government may from time to time prescribe, an abstract of those accounts and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the trust as the Government may from time to time see fit to require.

In 1864 Rai Narayan Das and Narasingh Das made over to the Collector of Benares Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of erecting a *dharmasala* for the accommodation of travellers and pilgrims. The *dharmasala* was erected in 1866 at Rajghat on the south bank of the Ganges, and it continued to be used by travellers and pilgrims until, on the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the Dufferin bridge was built and the *dharmasala* was pulled down. The construction of another *dharmasala* was sanctioned in 1888. In 1893 Rai Shyam Krishna made over to the Collector a further sum of Rs. 10,000 to be added to the trust funds for the purpose of building a new *dharmasala*. The correspondence on the subject of a new building was carried on up to 1896, when the project was abandoned. In 1897 the committee of the Benares Benevolent Trusts resolved to devote the *dharmasala* trust funds, amounting then to Rs. 22,634, to the construction of a park in Benares. The formal approval of the heirs and representatives of the original donors to this scheme was obtained in writing in 1902 in letters dated respectively the 5th January, the 3rd May and the 18th August.

In the meantime, that is in 1899, the land known as the Biniā *talao* was acquired for Rs. 12,688 and a further sum of money was raised by subscriptions in Benares for the proposed park.

In 1902 the Queen Victoria Memorial fund committee agreed on condition that the proposed park was called the Victoria Park and that some memorial to Her late Majesty was put up in the park, to contribute the whole of the money subscribed in Benares to the Queen Victoria Memorial fund after a deduction of 10 per cent. towards the maintenance of the park after its completion.

In 1903 application was made for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of—

*Subsequently altered to Rs. 13,500 by notification no. III-6020, dated the 16th March 1904.

- (1) Rupees 21,500* in promissory notes of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865;
- (2) Rupees 3,284-13-10 cash in the post office savings bank;

- (3) Nineteen acres and 28 poles of land situated at Biniā in the Benares city;
- (4) Five acres and 2 poles of land situated at Rajghat in the Benares city;
- (6) Rupees 38,903-7-0 subscriptions collected in Benares for the Victoria Memorial fund committee.

By notification no. III-6020, dated the 25th August 1903, the said properties and funds were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and by notification no. III-6020 of the same date a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the fund by a committee consisting of the following members:—

- (1) The Commissioner of the Benares division, chairman.
- (2) The Sessions Judge of Benares, member.
- (3) The Collector of Benares, secretary;
- (4) A representative of the donors.
- (5) A representative of the Benares municipal board.

Non-official.

The scheme of management was amended in 1903 and 1907 by notifications nos. III-6020 and III-166, dated the 8th January 1903 and 23rd January 1907. The amended scheme provides—

(1) for the credit by the Collector of all receipts to the account of the trust at the Bank of Bengal, Benares;

(2) the audit of the accounts of the trust by the Local Funds auditors at a fee of Rs. 10 for each audit.

In 1909 it was decided that no fee should in future be charged for the audit of the accounts, and the scheme was accordingly amended by notification no. $\frac{1111}{111-231}$ dated the 3rd August 1909.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram's endowment of Rs. 20,000 to the Bhillupur hospital, Benares.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram in 1865 endowed the Bhillupur hospital at Benares, a government institution under the management of the Benares district board, with Rs. 20,000 in the shape of Calcutta municipal loan debentures bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. These debentures were sold in 1889, and the money thus realized was again invested in government promissory notes in the joint names of the Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon of Benares, and placed in the custody of the Accountant General.

2. In July 1893 application was made for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the government promissory notes for Rs. 20,000 of the 4 per cent. stock of 1865 held in custody by the Accountant General.

. By notification no. 111-763B, dated the 30th March 1894, this property was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms, viz. that the trust was to be administered by the district board of Benares and the proceeds from the securities were to be applied to the general expenditure of the hospital.

3. As the property consisted solely of these notes no scheme of administration was drawn up or published.

Kolla Singanna Chetty's Endowment at Benares.

In or about the year 1817 one Kolla Ravanappa Chetty alias Kolla Singanna Chetty, of Madras, erected four buildings—three in the Madras presidency and one in Benares—for the accommodation of travellers, merchants and others, and deposited with the Government of Madras a sum of Rs. 40,000 in East India Company's paper with a view of placing these institutions on a fixed and permanent footing. In consideration of the surrender to the East India Company of this sum the British Government bound itself to pay in perpetuity a sum of Rs. 50 every month for the benefit of each of the four institutions above referred to.

These monthly payments were to be made to such managers as were to be appointed by the founder, his heirs and successors for ever, but the managers were to be liable to suspension or dismissal in the event of misconduct by the officers through whom the monthly payments were to be made, i.e. in the case of the Benares institution by the Collector of Benares.

In 1891 an inquiry was made of the Government of Madras whether the representative of the founder was willing to join in an application for the vesting of the Benares trust funds in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and it was suggested that one vesting order might be issued to cover the four trusts, including the three in Madras. In reply the Government of Madras intimated that the representative desired that all the trusts should be vested in one order; and the accumulated interest amounting to Rs. 11,500 from the trust at Benares was in 1894 transferred to the Government of Madras and this Government's supervision over it was withdrawn.

In 1896 however the Government of Madras pointed out that in accordance with the terms of the original endowment this Government should again take over the supervision of the management of the trust at Benares. The sum of Rs. 1,776-8-0, which represented the accumulated savings that had accrued on the Benares portion of the endowment during the period in which the institution remained closed, was invested in government promissory notes and forwarded to the Madras Government.

In 1906 the Board of Revenue of this province suggested the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the building, of the annuity and of the accumulated funds appertaining to the trust and the settlement of a scheme of administration as contemplated by the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890), and the Government of Madras was requested to ascertain whether the members of the family would be willing to co-operate with Government in effecting such arrangements.

In reply the Government of Madras stated that the existence of pending litigation between certain members of the founder's family rendered it impracticable for any immediate action to be taken in the direction of settling a scheme under section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act for the administration of the Benares portion of the endowments.

VENKAT ACHARYA, a native of Vizianagram, by a deed dated the 31st of March 1849 made a bequest of his property for the accommodation of travellers and for the encouragement of education. The Government in accordance with his wishes undertook the management of the trust and appointed a committee for the proper administration of the funds.

At the time of the bequest the property consisted of—

- Rs.
- (i) 13,000 in government paper.
(ii) 14,100 in "real property."
(iii) 10,300 in "sundry claims."

The property of the trust however in 1892 consisted only of Rs. 13,000 in Government promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 and a garden at Rohania valued at Rs. 1,518. The sum of Rs. 10,300 was never realized as no trace could be found of Sham Nath and Ayarab Kumar, from whom it was due.

In 1892 the Commissioner of the Benares division applied on behalf of the committee administering the trust that the securities for moneys amounting to Rs. 13,000, which had been converted into the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, and the garden at Rohania in manzars Kesripur and Gobindpur, pargana Dehatamanat,

tabail Benares, in the Benares district, consisting of the lands, &c., noted on the margin and valued at Rs. 1,518, might be vested in

the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms:—

(1) that the interest derived from the said securities for Rs. 13,000 be equally divided between the Government College and Jai Narayan's College, both in the Benares district, and be expended by the principals of these colleges in such a manner as would best be calculated to promote education; and

(2) that the proceeds of the said garden at Rohania be expended—one moiety in its maintenance and the remainder in charity to poor and distressed persons of all persuasions.

A notification, no. III-454B-6, dated the 10th March 1893, was issued under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, vesting the above-mentioned moneys and the garden at Rohania in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the said terms.

A notification, no. III-484B-9, dated the 10th March 1893, was also issued publishing a scheme for the administration of the trust under section 5(1) of the Act.

Subsequently at the instance of the Commissioner of the Benares division, who was acting on behalf of the members of the committee appointed to administer the trust, a notification, no. III-484B-15, dated the 28th June 1897, was issued directing the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the garden at Rohania, and of the sale in such security for money as was mentioned in section 4, sub-section (3), clause (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the Act. The garden was sold for Rs. 1,500 and the sale proceeds invested in government securities.

In consideration of a proposal from the trustees a notification, no. III-10, dated the 24th January 1907, was issued amending the scheme of administration of the

trust. The amended scheme provided for an audit of the accounts of the trust by the Local Funds auditors, and the payment of a fee of Rs. 3 for each audit. It was subsequently settled that no fee should be charged for the audit of the accounts. The scheme of administration was amended accordingly by notification no. $\frac{1117}{111-21}$, dated the 3rd August 1909.

In 1821 Raja Kahi Shankar Ghosal proposed to establish an asylum for the destitute and helpless persons, more especially the blind, of the city of Benares, offering a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the erection of a suitable building and Rs. 200 monthly towards the support of its inmates; the latter to be realized from the interest of government securities which he tendered for the purpose. The Governor General in Council was pleased to determine that the old mint premises at Benares should be appropriated for the purpose of the asylum, and to promise a monthly allowance of 1000 rupees (subsequently converted into Rs. 950-0-9) for the upkeep of the establishment. The Governor General in Council consented to receive from Raja Kahi Shankar Ghosal such a sum of money as would yield a perpetual income of Rs. 200 per annum or Rs. 2,100 per annum, averaging the rate of 5 per cent. interest. The sum of Rs. 15,000 was on this account paid by the Raja to the Collector of Benares in February 1826.

The premises of the old mint, which were made over for the asylum, were held at that time by the Government under a lease at a rent of Rs. 160 per annum, which was delayed by the Government until 1810, when it was commuted to Rs. 100 per annum. Careless management compelled the removal of the asylum in that year (1810) to some adjoining premises which rented for only Rs. 50 per annum and the balance, Rs. 50, which the Government was paying as rent for the old mint, was given to the trust as a monthly donation.

In 1852 a new asylum was built at Chhatghat at a cost of Rs. 8,691, of which Rs. 1,200 were granted by the Government, Rs. 3,951 were raised by subscriptions and the balance (Rs. 3,540) were paid out of the deposited funds of the institution. Subsequently in May 1857 a larger asylum was added to the property of the trust by the purchase of a house and small compound at a cost of Rs. 450, which were paid from the surplus funds of the institution. In 1863 four new almshouses, as well as a hospital for the sick, were erected from the same source and, with the balance of the savings of income from the year 1829, promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 14,000 were purchased.

The sum of Rs. 10,000 first offered by Raja Kahi Shankar Ghosal for the erection of a building was never appropriated for the purpose, but instead a bungalow in the civil station of Benares was purchased yielding a rent of Rs. 100 per annum which was carried to the credit of the hoarding deposit of the asylum. This bungalow was sold in 1860 for Rs. 4,800, of which Rs. 4,500 were received in government promissory notes, which were added to the then invested capital of Rs. 58,000, making it up to Rs. 62,500; and by conversion of notes from silver to government rupees, Rs. 100 were gained, making the total amount to Rs. 62,600. Subsequently a government promissory note for Rs. 500 was purchased from savings and added to the invested capital; also a bequest of Rs. 500 was received in 1888 from Musammat Moba Khamat Dasi, which was invested in a 4 per cent. Government promissory note in 1889, making up the total invested capital of the fund to Rs. 63,600. This sum was made up of a permanent pay order of Rs. 48,000 in the custody of the Collector of Benares, on which payment of Rs. 200 per annum was made to the trustees of the asylum, and Government promissory notes for the balance of Rs. 15,600 in the custody of the Accountant General.

In 1893 an application was made for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the above-mentioned trust properties, but on a reference being made to the Government of India, it was found that the pay order in question was not a security in respect of which a vesting order could be issued under

clause 3(c), section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. It was suggested by the Government of India that, inasmuch as what the trustees possessed was a right to receive Rs. 200 a month from the Government, they were at liberty to give a power of attorney to any person to receive this sum as their attorney, merely advising the Government that they had done so, making over the power of attorney to government possession; the attorney could then give the Government a full acquittance for every payment. The trustees accordingly appointed the Civil Surgeon of Benares, who was the superintendent of the asylum, as their attorney for the purpose and made over the power of attorney to the Collector of Benares for custody.

By notification no. $\frac{1627}{111-725B}$, dated the 11th December 1896, the government promissory notes, amounting to Rs. 15,000, formerly in the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, and subsequently converted into $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock under Government of India, Finance and Commerce department, notification no. 3253, dated the 30th June 1894, in the custody of the Accountant General, and also all the buildings appertaining to the asylum, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. $\frac{1629}{111-725B}$, dated the 11th December 1896, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of the Commissioner of Benares as chairman, with four other *ex officio* members, and the representative of the founder as a non-official member.

In view of the scarcity and unusual distress in 1896 the proposal of the asylum committee to sell out government promissory notes to the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 to meet the extra expenditure due to scarcity, was sanctioned in 1897. Though this sum was included in the Rs. 15,000 vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, it did not form part of the original endowment, but was the surplus for years of income over expenditure. The sale of further promissory notes to the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 was in the same year sanctioned.

In February 1907 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. $\frac{535}{111-107}$, dated the 20th February 1907. The amended scheme provides for the audit, free of charge, each year by the Local Funds auditors at the same time as the audit of the district board funds.

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By notification no. $\frac{715}{111-22984}$, dated the 1st April 1893, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Benares, chairman, the Judge of Benares, the Magistrate of Benares and the Principal of Jai Narayan's College, secretary.

In January 1907 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. $\frac{172}{111-35}$, dated the 21st January 1907. The amended scheme provides for the audit of the funds of the trust by the Local Funds auditors, a fee of Rs. 7 being paid for each audit.

In 1868 Babu Guru Das Mitttra transferred to the Agent to the Governor General for Benares Calcutta municipal debentures of the value of Rs. 5,000, the income from which was to be devoted to the maintenance of the chank dispensary in the Benares city. On the closing of this institution in 1876 the income was, at the donor's request, applied to the maintenance of the Prince of Wales's hospital in the same city. No regular deed was executed by the donor. In 1893 an application was made by the persons acting in the administration of the trust that the securities for the money aggregating Rs. 5,000 and invested in the 4 per cent. stock of 1865 may be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms, viz. :—

That the trust be administered by the board of control of the Prince of Wales's hospital, and the proceeds of the said trust property be applied to the general expenditure of the said hospital.

A notification, no. ²⁶⁸⁸ III-761B-1, dated the 16th December 1893, was issued under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, vesting the abovementioned money in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the said terms. The Treasurer was directed to pay the interest on the funds to the Civil Surgeon of Benares, who was secretary to the board of control.

Subsequently a notification, no. ¹⁹⁹ III-107, dated the 20th March 1907, was issued providing for the annual audit of the accounts of the trust by the Local Funds auditors, free of charge, at the time of the audit of the district fund of Benares.

Baba Guru Das Sen's Endowment to the Prince of Wales's Hospital at Benares.

In 1901 Baba Guru Das Sen presented a government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 (1½ per cent. stock of 1865) to the board of control of the Prince of Wales's Hospital at Benares in order that the interest thereon might be used in alleviating the sufferings of asthmatic patients. In the same year application was made by the persons acting in the administration of the above trust that the said accrues be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. 111-107 dated the 15th August 1901, as amended by notification no. 111-107 dated the 20th March 1907, the above security was vested in the said Treasurer on the terms that—

- (1) the trust shall be administered by the board of control of the Prince of Wales's Hospital;
- (2) the proceeds of the trust property shall as far as possible be applied in alleviating asthmatic patients coming to the hospital for treatment; and
- (3) an account of the expenditure from the trust shall be maintained by the board of control and shall be audited annually by the auditors of Local Funds Accounts, free of charge, at the time of the audit of the district fund, Benares.

Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur Poorhouse Bequest in the Gorakhpur district.

IN 1901, on the application of Musammatt Dhandei Bibi, acting in pursuance of the oral will of her late husband, Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur, the village of Mathia alias Aktha, situated in tappa Parwarpur, pargana Haveli, Gorakhpur district, and a house situate in muhalla Dewan, Daya Ram, city Gorakhpur, were by notification no. ¹⁷⁶³ III-359C, dated the 31st August 1901, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms:—

- (1) that the said house be maintained and managed by the municipal board, Gorakhpur, as a poorhouse for orphans and infirm and disabled poor;
- (2) that the profits of the said village Mathia be devoted to the maintenance of the said poorhouse and the support of the said orphans and infirm and disabled poor.

By notification no. ¹⁷⁶⁶ III-359C, dated the 31st August 1901, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act. This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of—

- (1) the Collector (or the chief revenue executive officer in charge of the district, by whatever designation he may be known) of the Gorakhpur district, as chairman of the committee of management;
- (2) the Civil Surgeon (or the chief medical officer in charge of the district, by whatever designation he may be known) of the Gorakhpur district as member;
- (3) a sub-committee of the municipal board of Gorakhpur consisting of four members appointed in this behalf by the said board;
- (4) a member nominated by the said Musammatt Dhandei Bibi during her lifetime, and after her death by the representatives in interest of the said Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur.

Articles V to XI of the scheme were amended by notifications no. ¹⁸⁰⁵ III-463 and ¹⁰²⁶ III-330, dated the 18th December 1906 and 20th July 1909 respectively.

The amended scheme provides for the audit, free of charge, by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts of the accounts of the trust.

Readers Doingarh Trust.

This trust was created in 1844 by Mr. E. A. Rende, Collector of Gorakhpur, for the maintenance of a sanatorium for the residents of the district. The property originally consisted of a masonry bungalow with apartments and furniture and a government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 of the 4 per cent. loan. In 1892 it consisted of the building and apartments above mentioned and the funds invested in government promissory notes aggregating Rs. 2,700; visitors pay 8 annas per day for the use of the bungalow. The charge was established by Mr. Gore Ouseley when Collector of Gorakhpur in 1864. There was a small *sayar* income amounting to Rs. 13-8-0 in 1890-1. The trust was sanctioned by G. O. no. 3632, dated the 17th August 1844 (no records). The sole object of the Doingarh house and estate was the establishment and maintenance of a retreat and pleasures for the benefit of residents at Gorakhpur. The Magistrate of Gorakhpur is the sole manager of the trust, &c. The funds are utilized in maintaining the property in a proper state of repair.

This *sarai* or *dharmsala* was built in 1843 for the accommodation of all classes of travellers on land which was assigned by the Rev. M. Wilkinson and by private subscriptions raised by Mr. E. Reade while Collector of Gorakhpur, who endowed it with Rs. 1,500 in 4 per cent. government paper. Two rows of banias' shops were also built behind the *sarai*, the rent of one line of shops being credited to the owner of the land and of the other to the *sarai* to meet necessary repairs. The control and management was vested with a superintendent elected annually by the vote of zamindars, present in the *dharmsala*, whose duty it was to decide any points of difference, direct necessary repairs, see the chaukidar and sweeper paid and report yearly the state of the funds.

It was laid down that no buildings for religious purposes should be erected on the site and that no meat should be cooked within the buildings.

In September 1893 the Collector of Gorakhpur asked that the trust be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. In reply to inquiries instituted by Government it was ascertained that the land occupied by the *sarai* measured 1 acre 2 roods and 21 poles and the appurtenant land 1 acre 2 roods and 24 poles; that the expenditure in connection with the *sarai* was the pay of a chaukidar on Rs. 4 per mensem; that the cost of repairs would be covered by Rs. 250 a year when added to the interest in the endowment of Rs. 1,500; and that the line of the banias' shops, erected as an addendum behind the *sarai*, which used to bring in Rs. 3 per annum each, had been sold in 1869 by order of the then Collector to raise funds for the repairs of the *sarai*. It was suggested that the *sarai* should be maintained on the conditions and terms as to occupation prescribed by Mr. Reade, but that the annual repairs should be carried out by the district board, who should receive an allotment of Rs. 250 annually to supplement the income drawn from the invested funds.

By notification no. 2650 of the 9th December 1893 the trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and the scheme of administration provides as follows:—

- (1) the district board of Gorakhpur shall administer the trust;
- (2) the *dharmsala* shall be open to all travellers;
- (3) meat shall not be cooked within the quadrangle of the *dharmsala*;
- (4) no buildings shall be erected for religious purposes within the *dharmsala*;
- (5) the persons acting in the administration of the trust shall, in books to be kept by them, regularly enter or cause to be entered full accounts of all money received and paid respectively on account of the trust, and shall on the demand of Government submit annually to such public servant as the Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, in such form and at such times as the Government may from time to time prescribe, an abstract of those accounts, and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the trust as the Government may from time to time see fit to require.

Bachi Gaur's Indigent Pauper Trust, Naini Tal district.

In August 1893 Bachi Gaur, a resident of Naini Tal and Haldwani, left Rs. 4,280 for the purchase of 4 per cent. Government paper to the value of Rs. 4,000 and desired that the amount be used for the feeding of indigent paupers remaining at the dharmsala at Haldwani. The securities were purchased andy under notification no. 72, dated the 16th January 1894, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Under notification no. 350, dated the 22nd March 1894, the administration of the trust was vested in a general committee of the following members:—

- I.—the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal district.
- II.—the tahsildar of Haldwani, see entry.
- III.—the town *panch* of Haldwani,

and provided that—

- (1) the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments should remit the income of the trust to the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, who would deposit it with a respectable banker in the town under a separate account in connection with the trust;
- (2) the Deputy Commissioner should draw from time to time by written orders such sums as might be required for the purpose of feeding charges of indigent paupers on bills passed by the secretary;
- (3) if there be any savings at the end of a financial year to the credit of the trust, it should be made available for expenditure in the next year.

By a notification dated the 4th April 1898 the members of the Haldwani municipal committee were substituted for the town *panch* of Haldwani. In December 1906 the scheme was altered by the substitution of the members of the Haldwani notified area in place of the members of the Haldwani municipal committee and the addition to rule 2 of a provision for the audit of the accounts of the trust, free of charge, by the Local Funds auditors.

During the mutiny of 1857-8 large bodies of men from Rampur used to come up to the Bhabar on plundering expeditions and carry off a great many cattle. In 1858-9 an enquiry was made into the complaints of those who had suffered, and it was found that the number of plunderers was too great to send to jail, while simple imprisonment was little satisfaction to those whose cattle had been carried off. The circumstances of the case were represented to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, and it was proposed that he should pay Rs. 20,000, which he could recover from those who had committed the thefts, as compensation for the cattle stolen. The Nawab agreed to this arrangement, and in consideration of the peculiarity of the times it was considered that compensation was better than punishment. The Rs. 20,000 were accordingly accepted by the Commissioner and an enquiry was instituted to ascertain how the money ought to be divided. After doing all that was possible the extent of individual losses could not be determined, while the sums claimed amounted to lakhs of rupees. To divide Rs. 20,000 among claimants who asked for lakhs, while no correct knowledge could be got of the justice of individual claims (and it was certain that many who had registered extensive losses did not suffer at all) was so unsatisfactory that the whole of the money was withheld. Within a few years after the mutiny the Bhabar *asamis* (cultivators) had recovered and were again as prosperous as ever. It was proposed therefore by the Commissioner of the Kumaun division that, instead of distributing the Rs. 20,000, the sum should be invested in government paper, and the interest accruing therefrom should be expended on medicines required for fever and the other diseases most common in the Bhabar. The Commissioner proposed leaving a small box containing the medicines, with instructions for the use of them in every village. The sanction of the Government was accorded * to the proposal to invest the Rs. 20,000 in 5 per cent. government paper, in the name of the Commissioner of the Kumaun division. In G. O. no. 1717 for the purpose explained. In 1882 it was directed† that † In G. O. no. 1717 (financial department), dated the 15th October 1882. the trust should be accounted for to the Board of Revenue.

He appointed superintendents to manage the doles and, seeing that the clause directing the surplus funds of short years should be accumulated for the extra expenditure of the years when pilgrims arrived in large numbers had fallen into abeyance, and that no advantage was likely to accrue from its revival, determined to apply the surplus funds to the improvement of the roads to the sacred places for which he had in vain solicited sanction. Accordingly, having for a few years allowed the surplus funds to accumulate, in 1827-8 he commenced, through the landholders, the road from Hardwar to Badrinath, laying out the greater portion of it himself. The work was completed in about seven years and in the three years following, that is up to 1835, roads were also constructed from Rudrprayag to Kedarnath, from Ukhimath to Chinoli and from Karprayag through Chandpur and Lohba to Rohilkhand. These roads were about 300 miles in length and were constructed at a cost of Rs. 25,000. In 1840 the income of the fund amounted to Rs. 2,685 and the expenditure on the pilgrim doles to Rs. 1,197, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,488 for the road fund, besides an accumulated surplus of Rs. 4,600 intended for widening the roads. In 1849 the road to the Niti pass was commenced and other roads continued to be constructed by Mr. Traill's successor, until Mr. Lushington in 1851 again handed over the entire funds and other administration to the *raulas*.

In 1840 Dr. Playfair visited the temples and found the condition of the pilgrims miserable in the extreme. Disease was exceedingly common amongst them, due in a great measure to the want of food, old age, previous sickness and the effects of long continued travel. No medical attendance was available and many who had no friends to nurse and attend them during illness perished by the way. Mr. Batten, who succeeded Mr. Lushington as the Commissioner of the Kumaun division, made some attempts to succour the pilgrims by distributing medicines through the vaccinators. In a letter of his written in 1840 when he was senior assistant in Garhwal he showed that there were no funds available for supplying medical attendance, as surplus revenue from the Badrinath road fund was only sufficient for the purpose to which it was applied, and the Government in consequence sanctioned the establishment of one native doctor.

The Khola charities were administered, as under the native government, by a superintendent up to 1830 and the distribution was made at Srinagar. In that year, the Hardwar road being completed to Deoprayag, it was thought advisable to remove the distribution to Sitakoti, a place between Srinagar and Deoprayag. A house for the superintendent and for storing the grain was built there. As there were two charities still distributed at Srinagar, the Khola *sadabart* was quite superfluous there. An investigation into the receipts and disbursements led to a discovery of several abuses. A new assessment was in consequence made on a view of the actual assets; this settlement after a partial modification was finally concluded with the consent of landholders. This arrangement was abolished in 1851 and the proceeds were handed over to the Srinagar hospital.

The Kedarnath endowments in 1830 yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,843, as follows :—

				Rs.	
Patti Mahryari	...	...	...	1,312	distributed at Nala Patan.
" Parkandi	...	...	...	753	" Chobta.
" Bamsu	...	...	...	518	" Patagarh.
" Maikhanda	...	...	...	230	" Chobta.

Mr. Traill left the management of the revenues of these charities entirely in the hand of the *rawal*, who devoted the surplus funds to rebuilding the temples at Kedarnath, Trijogi, Ukhimath and Madhmaheswar. Under the orders of the Government the management of these charities was transferred to the local agency in 1851.

Regarding Mr. Traill's proceedings Mr. (later Sir John) Strachey, in his report in 1851 on these funds, showed that they were not opposed to the orders of the Government, and that Mr. Traill's management of the charities was not only in

accordance with the spirit of the endowments wisely and liberally interpreted, but it conferred on the district a benefit the importance of which it was difficult to estimate too highly. He said that he did not over-state his opinion when he said that Garhwal had derived more advantage from the construction by Mr. Traill and his successors of these roads than from all the other measures put together that had been taken for the improvement of the country since the introduction of the British Government up to that time. In his report to the Government the same officer proposed that the funds should be again taken under government supervision, and that the surplus be devoted to the useful works contemplated by the spirit of the grants. Government on this issued orders to the local officers to assume charge of all these charitable grants to be managed as a trust in the spirit of the Local Agency Act (Regulation XIX of 1810). The net proceeds of the lands were to be disbursed by the same officers for the benefit of the pilgrims proceeding to the shrines in Garhwal—first, for feeding indigent pilgrims; secondly, the establishment of a hospital at Srinagar and gradually of dispensaries along the line of march; thirdly, the repair of the roads leading to the shrines most visited. Since then the revenues have been devoted to these purposes and dispensaries have been erected at suitable spots on the pilgrim road. Rest-houses have also been constructed at every ten or twelve miles along the entire route. These valuable institutions have saved a great many lives.

The rules introduced in 1853, after the issue of the orders for these charitable grants to be managed as a trust, were modified by G. O. no. 1069A, dated the 25th September 1862, on account of the disastrous management of the temple at Badrinath. It was then decreed that the ancient custom should be revived by which the Raja of Tehri selected and appointed the chief officials of the temple. "This will tend more than anything else to sever the connection of the European officers with the temple, to impose a real responsibility on the *raja* and the *lekhwar* and put a stop to the wholesale depredation now practised. The abolition of the office of *Wazir* is also authorized." The local authorities however administer the *saddart* funds as before.

The land revenue on the *saddart* villages amounted in 1886 to Rs. 10,013. In the revenue year 1909-10 the land revenue on these villages amounted to—

In the Almora district	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
" Naini Tal "	...	...	...	...	7,760	
" Garhwal "	...	...	...	...	5,085	
	...	...	...	...	1,414	

The Baitie Trust Fund, Lucknow.

The original endowment consisted of Rs. 21,100 invested by General Baitie, the Resident of Oudh, for the relief of the Christian poor. A further investment of Rs. 500 was made from the savings of the fund and the capital in 1892 stood at Rs. 21,600, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 864, of which Rs. 848-4-0 were made over to the civil chaplain for distribution by monthly instalments of Rs. 70-11-0.

In 1891 application was made for the fund to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and by notification no. III-312B dated the 29th June 1892, the securities for money aggregating Rs. 21,600 detailed on the margin were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. A scheme of management was at the same time settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI) of 1890. This scheme provided for the administration of the trust by a general committee consisting of the Commissioner of the Lucknow division chairman, five other official members and fifteen non-official members. It was further provided that a sub-committee should be appointed from among the members of the general committee for the management of the trust.

No.	of 4 per cent.	Rs.	Amount.
084218-01319	1865	500	Rs. 500
084219-074312	1865	500	Rs. 500
281857 of 1865	"	500	Rs. 500
191168 of 1842-3	"	7,500	Rs. 7,500
025092 of 1835-6	"	6,000	Rs. 6,000
003204 of 1832-3	"	3,500	Rs. 3,500
4039172 of 1879	"	1,000	Rs. 1,000
083917 of 1854-5	"	2,000	Rs. 2,000
283483 of 1865	"	500	Rs. 500

In 1906 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. III-410 dated the 18th December 1906, which added a rule to the scheme providing for the audit of the funds of the trust by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts at the same time as the audit of the Husainabad trust, and for the payment of a fee of Rs. 5 for each audit. This rule was however subsequently amended by notification no. III-195 dated the 19th April 1910, by the omission of the words "a fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for each audit."

The King's poorhouse trust fund, Lucknow.

In May 1833 King Nasir-ud-din Haider invested the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 in a government 4 per cent. loan for the relief of the poor of the city of Lucknow and placed it under the guarantee of the British Government, with whom he made a deed of agreement on the subject, dated the 12th December 1833 (Atchison's Treaties, volume II, page 137). This sum was subsequently increased by a further grant of two notes of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 7,000. A further sum of Rs. 24,100 was invested from the savings of the King's poorhouse income, raising the capital to Rs. 3,51,100, yielding an annual income of Rs. 14,044, which is devoted to the relief of the poor, the blind, the lame, the maimed, the lepers and the infirm from old age. Over and above this about Rs. 300 per mensem are distributed to out-pensioners and Rs. 41-5-0 per mensem are sent to the civil chaplain as share of the Christian poor. The fund was managed in 1892 by a sub-committee consisting of the City Magistrate as president and five Indian gentlemen.

In 1891 application was made for the fund to be vested in the Treasurer of

Charitable Endowments and by notification no. 111-313B, dated the 29th June 1892, the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 deposited with Government in 1833 by Nasir-ud-din Haider, King of Oudh, together with the securities detailed in the margin and aggregating Rs. 51,100 were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments A scheme of management was at the same time settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the trust by a general committee consisting of the Commissioner of the Lucknow division, chairman, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, vice-chairman, five other official members and fifteen non-official members. It was further provided that a sub-committee should be appointed from among the members of the general committee for the management of the trust.

No.	Per cent.	Loan of—	Amount.
014339-1202	4	1835-6	4,100
032695-33207	4	1834-5	5,000
181122	4	1866	2,000
189970	4	1865	1,000
189976	4	1865	1,000
4039631	4	1879	20,000
056679	4	1831-5	7,000
281034	4	1865	5,000
210395	4	1842-3	6,000

In February 1893, by notification no. 111-312B, dated the 21st February 1893, the Government declared that the marginally noted security had ceased to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, who was directed to sell the security in question and to transfer the proceeds of the sale to the general committee administering the trust for the construction of a leper asylum at Lucknow.

In 1906 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. 111-440, dated the 18th December 1906, which added a rule to the scheme providing for the audit of the trust by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts at the same time as the audit of the Husainabad trust and for the payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each audit. This rule however was subsequently amended by notification no. 111-195, dated the 19th April 1910, by the omission of the words "a fee of Rs. 100 shall be paid for each audit."

New Charity Fund, Lucknow.

The new charity fund was started in 1866 by some of the leading members of the native community for the special relief of the needy but respectable poor who had no fixed means of livelihood. In April 1869 the Government on being asked to assist made a grant of Rs. 15,000 annually towards the fund. In April 1879 the Government made a further grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum from the nazul fund for the relief of the families of the African slaves. The total contribution of Government from that time was Rs. 18,000 per annum. In addition the fund received material assistance from the interest accruing on the following sums, notes to the value of which were made over to the fund by the Government:—

(1) Famine Relief Fund...	...	...	...	14,700	Rs.
(2) Calcutta Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	...	5,000	
(3) Gonda "	...	...	...	7,000	
(4) Mayo Memorial Fund	...	...	...	14,600	
Total	...	...	...	41,300	

Besides the above the fund had Government promissory notes of its own to the value of Rs. 7,000 purchased from donations and savings.

In 1889-90 private subscriptions had practically ceased and the fund had become dependent for its income on the interest on promissory notes and the Government contribution. The latter contribution was also gradually reduced from Rs. 18,000 and in 1892-3 amounted only to Rs. 12,000 and in 1899-1900 to Rs. 5,000. The policy of the Government was to reduce the grant further in proportion to the number of pensioners who died each year. The total annual income of the new charity fund, including the Government grant of Rs. 12,500, was in 1892 Rs. 14,432, which was distributed to about 725 pensioners averaging Rs. 2 per mensem. This was managed by a sub-committee consisting of the City Magistrate and six non-official Muhammadan gentlemen.

In 1891 application was made for the fund to be vested in the Treasurer of charitable Endowments and by notification no. 1995/III-342B, dated the 29th June 1892, the securities for money deposited in the margin, as also the moneys aggregating Rs. 32,700 invested in the stock of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, were so vested.

A scheme of management was at the same time settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a general committee consisting of the Commissioner of the Lucknow division as chairman, the Deputy Commissioner as vice-chairman, five other official members and fifteen non-official members. It was further provided that a sub-committee should be appointed from among the members of the general committee for the management of the trust.

In 1906 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. 1809/III-440, dated the 18th December 1906, which added a rule to the scheme providing for the audit of the funds of the trust by the auditors of the local fund accounts and for the payment of a fee of Rs. 25 for each audit.

As noted above it was the intention of the Government to reduce gradually its grant. This reduction was made annually, so that in 1899-1900 the Government grant was only Rs. 5,000. In 1900 it was decided that the annual reduction should be fixed at Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 1,000, and in 1908-9 the Government grant sank to Rs. 500. The grant however was raised in 1909-10 to

Rs. 1,500 as the finances of the fund were in a languishing condition. It was at the same time decided that for the next four years, that is till 1913-14, the grant should be Rs. 1,000 a year, when the question would be again considered.

In 1910 the scheme of administration was once more amended by notification no. 581/III—195, dated the 19th April 1910, by the omission of the words "a fee of Rs. 25 shall be paid for each audit" from the rule providing for the audit of the funds of the trust by the auditors of the local fund accounts.

3½ per cent. Government promissory note, no. 111347 of 1842-3 for 10,000	"	"	"	"	"	"
3½ " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
3½ " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
3½ " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
3½ " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
3½ " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
3½ " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
3½ " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
3½ " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
3½ " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
In reply the Government of India stated that they had been advised that section 4 of the Indian Securities Act, 1886, precluded the issue of any note containing any statement of or indicating the existence of any trust, or, at any rate, prevented such statement having any legal effect. If therefore the non-transferable promissory note proposed in this case were issued in favour of the trustees for the time being, the effect would be merely to vest the property in the note in the persons who happened to be the trustees at the time of its issue, and endorsement by them or their representatives would be necessary for its transfer or renewal.	In these circumstances the only course open appeared to be to make out the note in the personal names of the trustees recognized by the Local Government. The Government of India were prepared to direct that this should be done and also that the note should be marked non-transferable. On the occasion however of every change of a trustee it would be necessary to take steps for the issue of a new note. The Government of India asked that it might be ascertained and reported whether					

trustees of the Husainabad endowment at Lucknow :—

The Comptroller General, in reply to the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, stated that he was unable to authorize the issue of such a non-transferable note unless it was sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Comptroller General was informed that the trust did not appear to come under the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, nor was it exactly a private endowment. It was in fact analogous to the Husainabad endowment, the main purpose of which was to defray the expenses of a mosque built by Muhammad Ali Shah in 1838 for the celebration of certain religious ceremonies, and for the interment of himself and his mother; the capital sum of this latter endowment was comprised in one non-paying note.

lifetime of the Agha Abussahib.

In September 1909 the Lieutenant Governor agreed to the trustees of the Husainabad endowment at Lucknow taking over the control and management of an endowment consisting of five government promissory notes for sums amounting to Rs. 50,400 and other movable and immovable properties which Nawab Mirza Mehdi Husain, Khan Bahadur, alias Agha Abussahib, of Lucknow, proposed to make over under the designation of "the Abussahib's trust". It was stipulated by the Government that the property should be administered as a trust separate from the Husainabad endowment. The object of the trust was the perpetuation of certain religious ceremonies (including special services on the anniversaries of the deaths of various relatives) and of charitable acts which were being performed during the

Endowment created by Nawab Mehdi Husain Khan, Khan Bahadur, alias
Agna Abussahib, of Lucknow.

1. Nawab Mirza Fagh-
far Mirza Bahadur.
2. Nawab Mirza Meh-
di Husain, Khan Bahadur.
3. Mirza Muhammad
Shams-ud-din Haidar
Bahadur.

After reference to the Commissioner of Lucknow the Government of India were informed that the trustees of the Husainabad endowment named in the margin accepted the suggestion that a non-transferable promissory note should be made out in their personal names in respect of the Abussahib's trust.

Accordingly in their letter no. 1721-A., dated the 21st March 1911, the Government of India, Finance department, sanctioned the issue of a non-transferable monthly interest-paying promissory note in the personal names of the trustees of the Husainabad endowment in respect of the Abussahib's trust in lieu of the five government promissory notes mentioned above.

A copy of the G. O. was sent to the Commissioner of Lucknow and the Accountant General for information.

The Rae Bareilly Poorhouse Trust.

The poorhouse was established in 1870 for the relief of destitute persons. The building stood on nazul ground, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the sole administrator of the trust.

In 1893, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, and after the transfer, free of charge, to the trust of the nazul land on which the house was built, the property detailed below was, by notification no. ⁵¹⁷ III-567B-6, dated the 16th March 1893, as amended by notification no. ¹⁴³¹ III-567B-13, dated the 31st May 1893, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the trust should be administered by a committee of management, and that the proceeds from the interest on government securities, which had been converted into the 4 per cent. stock of 1865, should be applied to repairs of the poorhouse building, payment of establishment, and cost of feeding and clothing of paupers.

Details of the trust property.

Description of property.

Annual income.
Rs.

1. Poorhouse building in Rae Bareilly town and land covered by the said building and land appurtenant thereto comprising the following plots: nos. 491, 427, 433, 435, 431, 430, 485, 492, 490, 489, 482, 481, 480, 479, 483, 484, 487, 488, 486, 432, 434, 434—area 2 roods 33½ poles... 111
2. Government promissory notes, Rs. 12,500 ¹¹¹⁴ III-567B dated the 17th August 1894, the

following property was also vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms mentioned above:—

Description of property.

Area.

a. r. p.

- Leper house in Rae Bareilly town for the accommodation of pauper lepers, together with land occupied by and appurtenant to the said building comprising the following plot: no. 141
- the maintenance and tending of lepers having always been one of the principal objects of the poorhouse trust.

By notification no. ⁶⁵⁰ III-567B-9, dated the 16th March 1893, as amended by notification nos. ²⁴⁰⁹ III-567B and ¹⁷¹¹ III-453, dated the 1st November 1893 and 5th December 1896, respectively, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. This scheme provides for the administration of the property by a committee consisting of the following members:—

Ex officio.

- (1) The Deputy Commissioner (or chief executive officer in charge of the district by whatever designation he may be known) of the district of Rae Bareilly, president.
- (2) The Civil Surgeon (or chief medical officer in charge of the district by whatever designation he may be known) of Rae Bareilly, secretary.
- (3) The District and Sessions Judge of Rae Bareilly, member.
- (4) One of the deputy collectors of the district of Rae Bareilly, nominated by the District Magistrate, member, and two non-official gentlemen.

Under the scheme the Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareilly realizes the interest on government securities and deposits it with other receipts, if any, in the post-office savings bank under the "Poorhouse Fund Account." The necessary payments are made by withdrawal forms signed by the Deputy Commissioner. The scheme also provides for the audit, free of charge, of the accounts of the trust by the local funds auditors.

1. Nawab Mirza Fagh-
fur Mirza Bahadur.
2. Nawab Mirza Moh-
di Huzain, Khan Bahadur.
3. Mirza Muhammad
Shams-ud-din Haidar
Bahadur.

After reference to the Commissioner of Lucknow Government of India were informed that the trustees Husainabad endowment named in the margin accept suggestion that a non-transferable promissory note should be made out in their personal names in respect of the sahib's trust.

Accordingly in their letter no. 1721-A., dated the 21st March 19 Government of India, Finance department, sanctioned the issue of a non-transferable monthly interest-paying promissory note in the personal names of the trustees of the Husainabad endowment in respect of the Abussahib's trust in lieu of government promissory notes mentioned above.

A copy of the G. O. was sent to the Commissioner of Lucknow Accountant General for information.

The taluqudars, landholders, pleaders and other residents of the district of Hardoi raised a sum of money for the building of an edifice in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen, Empress of India. The building was completed in 1891. It then yielded a monthly rent of Rs. 164, and the pleaders of Hardoi contributed a further sum of Rs. 2,100 for its maintenance. This sum was invested in government promissory notes. In the same year, i.e. 1891, application was made for the vesting of the Victoria Hall and the government promissory notes in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. ¹¹³⁵ 111-233B, dated the 6th June 1892, the securities referred to together with the Victoria Hall and the lands appurtenant thereto, measuring areas 6-8-1½, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments; and by the same notification a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of—

Ex officio.

- (1) The Commissioner of the division.
- (2) The Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi.
- (3) The Civil and Sessions Judge of Hardoi.
- (4) The Subordinate Judge of Hardoi.
- (5) The senior deputy collector for the district of Hardoi, and four non-official gentlemen.

In December 1903 the scheme of management was revised by notification no. ²¹²⁶ 111-233B, dated the 18th December 1903. By this notification securities for money aggregating Rs. 22,200* were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The revised scheme provides for the administration of the property by a committee consisting of—

- (1) The Commissioner of the division.
- (2) The Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi.
- (3) The District and Sessions Judge of Hardoi.
- (4) The Subordinate Judge of Hardoi (or officer exercising equal powers for the Hardoi district, by whatever name he may be designated).
- (5) The senior deputy collector (or any officer of similar rank and powers, by whatever designation he may be known) for the district of Hardoi.
- (6) The district Government Pleader (or any other legal adviser of the State, by whatever designation he may be known) for the district of Hardoi, and four non-official gentlemen.

The Deputy Commissioner realizes the rents of the building and grounds and deposits them, together with the interest on the government securities, in the Post Office savings bank under an account called the "Victoria Hall Current Fund Account." The amount under this account is utilized for the maintenance, repair, improvement and furnishing of the building, and upkeep and improvement of the grounds appurtenant thereto.

The scheme was further revised in 1906 by notification no. ¹⁶⁹⁹ 111-134-1906, dated the 5th December 1906, which provided for an annual audit, at a fee of Rs. 20, by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts of the trust. Subsequently it was decided that the accounts should be audited, free of charge, by the auditors, and an amendment to the scheme was accordingly published in notification no. 969/111-326, dated the 13th July 1909.

Charity Fund Endowment, Hardoi.

The fund was started in the famine of 1869 by Mr. Lindsay, Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi, who collected subscriptions for the relief of the poor. Out of the savings of the subscriptions Mr. Lindsay purchased two government promissory notes, nos. 2706 and 8421, dated the 30th June 1854, aggregating Rs. 1,500 and settled that the interest accruing thereon be added to the other receipts of the district towards the relief of the poor. In 1880 the notes were transferred jointly in the name of the Secretary to Government and the Accountant General, the latter keeping custody of the notes.

In 1892 an application was made for vesting the said securities in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. $\frac{1249}{III-472-B-2}$, dated the 10th June 1892, the above securities were vested in the said Treasurer on the terms that the interest accruing thereon be drawn by the Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi and be expended by him in the relief of the poor and destitute in the Hardoi district. From time to time the Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi, being the person acting in the administration of the above trust, purchased government promissory notes out

Government promissory notes—

Rs.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) No. $\frac{108725}{092879}$ of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865, amounting to... | 400 |
| (2) Nos. 012565 and 012567 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1879, aggregating ... | 200 |
| (3) No. 069968 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1854-5, amounting to... | 100 |
| (4) No. 146648 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865, amounting to ... | 100 |
| (5) No. 029307 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1900-1, amounting to... | 200 |

of the savings of the fund. These securities are specified in the margin and were, on application of the Deputy Commis-

sioner of Hardoi, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the same terms as aforesaid. The numbers and dates of the vesting orders are given below :—

- (1) Government notification no. $\frac{343}{III-472-B-7}$, dated the 9th March 1899.
- (2) Government notification no. $\frac{56}{III-472-B}$, dated the 12th January 1901.
- (3) Government notification no. $\frac{46}{III-472-B}$, dated the the 14th January 1902.
- (4) Government notification no. $\frac{78}{III-472-B}$, dated the 23rd January 1903.
- (5) Government notification no. $\frac{32}{III-485}$, dated the 10th January 1905.

In October 1906 a notification, no. $\frac{1373}{III-374}$, dated the 2nd October 1906, was issued making an addition to the scheme for the administration of the fund. The amended scheme provided for the auditing of the accounts of the fund at each audit of the Hardoi municipal fund by the local funds auditors.

In 1908 funds were urgently required for charitable relief, so the Deputy Commissioner proposed selling out some of the securities belonging to the fund. A notification, no. $\frac{573}{III-165}$, dated the 9th April 1908, was accordingly issued divesting the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of securities aggregating Rs. 1,000 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865, being part of the securities belonging to the above trust which had been from time to time vested in him by the government notifications mentioned above.

Widows' and Charitable Fund, Chunar.

On the 12th of April 1843 an appeal was issued to the charitable public of India on behalf of widows then resident at Chunar. This appeal was signed by Captain Stewart, Fort Adjutant, Dr. C. J. Macdonald, Garrison Surgeon, and the Revd. G. F. Lamb, Garrison Chaplain. It called attention to the destitute state of the widows of invalid soldiers dying at Chunar, the widows in most cases being left with families entirely unprovided for and generally at such an age as to preclude the possibility of earning a livelihood for themselves. The appeal added that there were twelve almshouses at Chunar built by Lady Hastings for the benefit of the destitute widows of invalid soldiers; but as these almshouses were not endowed, they could be of little service to widows who had no means of procuring their daily sustenance. It was accordingly proposed to raise a sum of Rs. 10,000, the interest of which would endow each almshouse and thereby afford a permanent provision to the inmates. It was proposed to appoint the Fort Adjutant, Garrison Surgeon and the Chaplain of Chunar perpetual trustees of this fund, with power to distribute as they deemed advisable, and rules were at the same time drawn up for the management of the fund. Subscriptions were from time to time raised for the benefit of the fund till in 1891 the Commissioner of the Benares division submitted proposals by the Magistrate of Mirzapur regarding the management of the fund and orders were then issued by Government for the placing of the fund on a legal basis and for the administration of the trust.

The Commissioner of the Benares division thereupon applied for the issue of

Loan of—	Nos.	Amount. Rs.
1842-3	107425	... 3,000
1845-6	620217	... 900
1844-5	045294	... 500
1854-5	045297	... 2,000
1854-5	045296	... 2,000
1842-3	143258	... 1,000
1842-3	143259	... 1,000
1879	0.0574	... 500
1854-5	055018	... 3,000

an order vesting the two buildings in Chunar known as the almshouses and the securities specified in the margin, and aggregating Rs. 14,500 in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing from the aforesaid securities be applied (a) to the relief of distress in Chunar generally; (b) to the support of the widows of the men of the Chunar Invalid

Battalion, and of the widows and deserted wives of European and Eurasian soldiers resident in Chunar; and (c) to the maintenance and repair of the aforesaid almshouses. A notification, no. $\frac{3015}{X-96}$, dated the 13th May 1892, was issued whereby notice was given of the Government's intention of vesting the said securities in the said Treasurer upon the terms aforesaid. A scheme for the administration of the property of the trust was also published in notification no. $\frac{3019}{X-96}$, dated the 13th May 1892, for any objections or suggestions thereon.

After the expiration of two months, which was the period allowed for objections in the aforesaid notification, a notification (no. $\frac{5015}{X-96}$, dated the 31st August 1892) was issued publishing the following scheme for the administration of the property of the trust:—

(1) the Commissioner of the Benares division, the Magistrate of the Mirzapur district and the Chaplain of Benares shall be administrators of the property of the trust;

(2) the interest accruing from government promissory notes for Rs. 5,000 specified in the margin shall be applied to the relief of distress in Chunar generally;

Loan of—	Nos.	Amount. Rs.
1854-5	045205	... 2,000
1854-5	045296	... 2,000
1842-3	143258	... 1,000

(3) the interest accruing from the remaining securities, aggregating Rs. 9,500, shall be applied as follows:—

(a) to the maintenance and repair of the two almshouses in Chunar;

(b) to the support primarily of the widows of the men of the Chunar Invalid Battalion, and secondarily of those widows and deserted wives of European and Eurasian soldiers who may reside continually at Chunar, preference being given to those who had resided longest there ;

(4) the interest as it accrues shall be paid by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to the Magistrate of Mirzapur, who, with the concurrence of the administrators, shall make payments from it on account of the purposes specified in the preceding clauses and shall keep an account of all receipts and payments ;

(5) the Chaplain of Benares shall conduct on behalf of the other administrators all correspondence regarding the trust and shall receive from the Magistrate of Mirzapur detailed lists of all receipts and payments ;

(6) the administrators shall meet at least once in each year at Benares for the purposes of passing the accounts and transacting other business.

A notification, no. $\frac{5561}{X-95}$, dated the 13th October 1892, was also issued vesting under section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, the securities aggregating Rs. 14,500 and the two buildings in Chunar known as the almshouses, in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Subsequently the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments reported that he had learnt from the Chaplain of Benares that the title-deeds of the almshouses at Chunar, which property had been vested in him, were not forthcoming. In 1893 orders were issued directing the repairs of the almshouses to be carried out by the Magistrate as a nazul charge as there were no funds available from the widows' fund for the purpose.

On the application of the administrators the scheme settled for the trust, in notification no. $\frac{5915}{X-96}$, dated the 31st August 1892, was modified by notification no. $\frac{5723}{X-95}$, dated the 30th November 1894, by the substitution of the "visiting Chaplain of Chunar" for the "Chaplain of Benares" as a member of the committee of management, and of "Mirzapur" for "Benares" as the place of meeting of the administrators.

Upon the application and with the concurrence of the persons acting in the administration of the trust a notification no. $\frac{609}{III-178}$, dated the 10th April 1907, was issued modifying the scheme settled by notification no. $\frac{5915}{X-96}$, dated the 31st August 1892, by substituting the following for rules (5) and (6) :—

"(5) The District Magistrate of Mirzapur shall conduct on behalf of the other administrators all correspondence regarding the trust.

"(6) The administrators shall meet at least once in each year at Mirzapur for the purposes of passing the accounts and transacting other business. The accounts of the trust shall be audited, free of cost, by the Local Funds auditors at each audit of the Chunar settlement notified area funds."

Balrampur Sadabart Endowment at Ajodhya, Fyzabad district.

In July 1883 the Maharani Indar Kunwar of Balrampur in the Gonda district executed a deed under which the endowment of Rs. 50,000 made by her husband, Sir Maharaja Drigbijai Singh, K.C.S.I., before his death for the daily distribution of food to helpless persons was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad and four non-officials of the Fyzabad district. In 1892 an application was made under section 6, Act VI of 1890, that the property be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and by notification no. 1149 of 3rd June 1892 the property was so vested, and a scheme was approved in November of the same year, which provides that the following persons forming a committee shall be appointed to administer and manage the trust :—

- (1) The Deputy Commissioner (or chief executive officer in charge of the district, by whatever name he may be known) of the district of Fyzabad.

Non-official.

- (2) Babu Hari Singh, banker.
- (3) Lala Kammu Mal, banker.
- (4) „ Gauga Bi-shen, banker.
- (5) Pandit Debi Parshad, banker.
- (6) „ Rashik Raj Pat.

II.—Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the non-official members by death, resignation or any other reason which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, disqualifies him to serve as a member, a new member shall be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner from among the gentlemen of the Fyzabad district.

III.—The Deputy Commissioner shall be the president of the committee above mentioned. In case of any difference of opinion in regard to any point or matter connected with the management and discharge of the trust, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. In case of equality of votes the president shall have a casting vote.

IV.—The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad shall receive the interest of the government promissory note as it falls due and deposit it in the Post Office savings bank, drawing from this account, under his own signature, and expending such sums as may from time to time be required for the distribution of doles, &c.

V.—The committee shall hold a meeting once a month for the purpose of auditing the accounts.

VI.—A muharrir on Rs. 8 per mensem and a peon on Rs. 4 per mensem shall be entertained by the committee.

VII.—In accordance with rules to be framed by the committee, five rupees' worth of grain shall be distributed in charity daily to indigent persons, who through blindness, lameness, leprosy, minority or other causes are unable to earn a living.

VIII.—The committee shall render monthly accounts to the representative of the Balrampur estate.

The Emperor's Coronation Charity Trust in the Fyzabad district.

In April 1903 an application was received from the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, on behalf of the Committee of the Coronation Festivities Fund, at Fyzabad, to vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments a sum of Rs. 1,209-3-9, which represented the balance at the credit of the fund on the 10th March 1903, together with a sum of Rs. 700 received as a donation from Pandit Suraj Narayan, Subordinate Judge of Fyzabad.

The interest accruing from the securities of the trust, which was to be known as the Emperor's Coronation Charity Trust, was to be paid half-yearly by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad to be expended in the provision of blankets and clothing for distribution to the poor of Fyzabad and Ajudhya.

By notification no. $\frac{1048}{111-6320}$, dated the 16th June 1903, the securities for money aggregating Rs. 1,900 were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and by notification no. $\frac{1051}{111-6320}$, dated the 16th June 1903, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, the chairman of the municipal board of Fyzabad, and the manager of the Oudh Commercial Bank, Limited.

In December 1906 the scheme of management was added to by notification no. $\frac{1858}{111-6323}$, dated the 24th December 1906, which provided for the audit, free of charge, by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts of the accounts of the trust at the same time as the audit of the Fyzabad municipal funds.

Munshi Ram Narayan's Trust, Gonda.

In 1903 Munshi Ram Narayan, *raia*, Gonda, applied for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the government promissory notes for Rs. 500 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-7 for the purpose of endowing a trust, to give blankets or quilts to the poor on the 1st January of each year.

By notification no. $\frac{746}{III-615C}$, dated the 6th May 1903, the money was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

By notification no. $\frac{1435}{III-389}$, dated the 11th October 1906, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the trust by the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda.

Raja Hira Singh's Blanket Trust, Bahraich.

In 1888 Sardar Hira Singh, Talukdar of Jamdan in the Bahraich district, made an endowment of Rs. 5,000, from the interest of which after investment blankets and quilts were to be purchased annually for distribution to deserving widows in the town of Bahraich.

The money was invested in a government promissory note of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865, which was registered in the joint names of the Commissioner of the division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district *ex officio*, and a deed was executed by the Sardar. Under the provisions of the deed the promissory note was deposited in the office of the Comptroller General.

In 1906, on the application of the Commissioner of Fyzabad and the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, the government promissory note was, by notification no. $\frac{716}{111-99}$, dated the 21st May 1906, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

By notification no. $\frac{719}{111-99}$, of the same date, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme, as subsequently amended by notification no. $\frac{1635}{111-99}$, dated the 5th December 1906, provides for—

- (1) the receipt by the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich of the interest on government securities ;
- (2) the purchase and distribution of blankets by the tahsildar of Bahraich, according to the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, under the supervision of a deputy collector deputed by the Deputy Commissioner ;
- (3) the holding by the tahsildar of a special meeting consisting of the municipal and district board members and other respectable men of the town in order to prepare a list of the deserving recipients, no distinction being made between deserving Hindus and Muhammadans ;
- (4) the audit, free of charge, by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts of the accounts of the trust.

The Poor house Trust at Bahraich.

This poorhouse was established by general subscriptions on the 1st October 1872 for the reception of paupers. A special manager was put in charge to look after the diet, clothing, &c., of the inmates. A deputy collector was in visiting charge and reported to the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich the result of each inspection he made. The property consisted of—

- (i) government promissory notes, aggregating Rs. 10,000 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, and
- (ii) a building known as the "poorhouse", and the garden and land appurtenant thereto, measuring 2 acres 1 rood and 9 poles.

The trust had also the following other income :—

					Rs.
(1) Contribution by the district board	...	...	...	...	400
(2) Private subscriptions ...	...	...	...	...	600
(3) Municipal contribution	...	...	...	...	300

2. In 1892 an application was made for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the aforesaid moneys, building and lands belonging to the trust. By notification no. 185/III—474B, dated the 26th January 1893, which was subsequently amended by notification no. 1383/III—474B, dated the 22nd May 1893, the properties in question were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on the terms that the interest on the securities and the other income accruing to the trust shall be expended on the maintenance of the poorhouse and to defray the cost of the establishment in connection therewith. By notification no. 186/III—474B, dated the 26th January 1893, a scheme of management was settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich as chairman, the senior deputy collector of the district, and seven non-official trustees.

3. The scheme of management was subsequently amended by notifications no. 1465/III—424, dated the 20th October 1906, and no. 794/III—285, dated the 10th June 1909. The amended scheme provides for the audit, free of charge, by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts of the accounts of the trust.

The Raja of Partabgarh's Trust " Dharmarth Niband."

IN 1899 Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, heir and successor of Raja Ajit Singh Bahadur, Talukdar of Fort Partabgarh, in the Partabgarh district, executed a deed of endowment establishing the trust named " Dharmarth Niband " and endowing a portion of his property, namely (a) certain villages in the Partabgarh district valued at Rs. 1,42,490-5-4, with all rights and interests therein, and (b) certain movable and immovable property valued at Rs. 44,154-13-9, for the following charitable purposes :—

- (a) the maintenance of the temple of Sri Bhagwanji Swami at Partabgarh,
- (b) the establishment and maintenance of the Ajit Anglo-Oriental Sombansi school at Partabgarh and
- (c) a *chhatra* at Benares.

The Raja of Fort Partabgarh, and after his death whoever shall succeed him as proprietor of the estate from generation to generation, is to act as *mutawalli* of this trust, provided that he, his heirs and representatives adhere to the Hindu faith.

Nawabganj Poorhouse Trust, Bara Banki.

WHEN Colonel F. E. A. Chamier, Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, was retiring in 1868 the talukdars and other residents of Bara Banki raised a subscription for the erection of a charitable institution bearing his name, amounting to Rs. 7,688, out of which a poorhouse was built costing Rs. 1,678, the balance being lent out at Rs. 12 per cent. interest. The fund was later augmented by subscriptions, donations and interest of money invested and the capital raised to Rs. 17,284, of which Rs. 11,500 was invested in the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, yielding an annual income of Rs. 460; Rs. 5,500 was lent out to zamindars of the district at Rs. 7 per cent. interest, and the balance Rs. 234 was deposited in the treasury to meet expenses. The invested capital yielded an annual income of Rs. 900, from which the inmates of the institution were maintained. In 1892 the administrators (the Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki and the talukdar of Jahangirabad) applied to Government to have the building known as the poorhouse and the land appurtenant thereto measuring one acre and 3 roods, and the government securities aggregating Rs. 11,500 (4 per cent. loan of 1865), vested under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, subject to the following terms, viz.—

that the income of the property and the interest accruing on the securities be applied to the maintenance of the inmates of the institution who are unable to support themselves and to the repairs of the building and other establishment charges. Orders were issued accordingly, and under notification no. $\frac{11}{III-401B}$, dated the 5th January 1893, a scheme of management was published which provides—

I.—The following persons shall be appointed to administer and manage the property :—

Ex officio.

- (1) The Deputy Commissioner (or the chief executive officer in charge of the district by whatever name he may be known) of the Bara Banki district as president.
- (2) The Civil Surgeon of Bara Banki.
- (3) The senior deputy collector, or any other officer of similar rank and powers (by whatever designation known) in the Bara Banki district as secretary.
- (4) The tahsildar of Nawabganj.

Non-official.

- (5) Shaikh Tasadduk Rasul Khan, talukdar of Jahangirabad.
- (6) Mir Bunyad Husain, talukdar of Bhanmau.
- (7) Chaudhri Karamat Ali, sub-registrar, Nawabganj.
- (8) Mir Wajid Ali, pleader and honorary magistrate.

II.—The disabilities which disqualify talukdars and landholders from the management of their own estates shall disqualify any of the non-official members from acting on the committee. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the non-official members by death, resignation or disqualification, a new member shall be appointed by the official members from among the talukdars and gentry of the district of Bara Banki.

III.—The committee shall hold yearly meetings to examine and pass the accounts connected with the trust property, and dispose of matters relating to the administration of the said trust. The president shall have power to call a meeting when he considers it necessary in addition to the ordinary yearly meeting. In the absence of the president the members present shall elect a chairman among themselves.

IV.—At meetings of the committee of management four shall form a quorum.

V.—In case of any difference of opinion in regard to any point or matter connected with the management and discharge of the trust the opinion of the majority shall prevail. In case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a casting vote.

VI.—The interest on the government securities on receipt from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, as well as the miscellaneous receipts from other sources, will be deposited by the Deputy Commissioner in the "personal ledger account," and the said Deputy Commissioner shall draw from this account under his own signature, and expend such sums as may from time to time be required for the maintenance of the inmates, the repair of the building and establishment charges.

VII.—The Deputy Commissioner shall, in books to be kept by him, regularly enter or cause to be entered full and true accounts of all moneys received and paid respectively on account of the trust; and shall, on the demand of the Government, submit annually to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in such form and at such time as from time to time may be prescribed, an abstract of those accounts and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the trust as from time to time may be required.

VIII.—If there is any surplus in deposit at the end of the financial year exceeding Rs. 400, it will be invested by the Deputy Commissioner in government securities, which will be forwarded to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, to be added to the capital account.

In December 1906 the scheme was modified by notification no. 1742, dated the 8th December 1906, so as to provide—

- (i) that the interest shall be deposited in the post office savings bank account;
- (ii) that the accounts should be audited by the local funds auditors free of charge.

Endowment in aid of the Kshatriya Hitkarini Mahasabha.

In November 1909 an application was received from Rajarshi Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga in the Bahraich district, to the effect that he wished to invest Rs. 35,000 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. government securities for the maintenance of the Kshatriya Hitkarini Sabha on certain specified conditions, one of these conditions being that the said sum be vested in the Commissioner of the Benares division as the trustee of the fund.

After reference to the Commissioner of the Benares division the Government (in G. O. no. ¹⁰²⁵
111-224-1910, dated the 23rd June 1910) approved the following deed :—

Whereas it is necessary that some suitable provision should be made for the maintenance of the Kshatriya Hitkarini Mahasabha, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, I, Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., Raja of Bhinga, in the district of Bahraich, Oudh, residing at Durgakund, Benares city, hereby declare as follows :—

- (1) That I set aside and deposit a sum of thirty-five thousand rupees in government securities at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest with the Commissioner of the Benares division, and make the said amount into an endowment fund, of which the said Commissioner shall be the sole trustee.
- (2) That the interest of the same fund shall be applied by the said Mahasabha for the benefit of the Kshatriya community, and the said Mahasabha shall use its best endeavours to promote the moral, social and intellectual improvement of the Kshatriya race and strive to foster the growth of fellow-feeling amongst the Kshatriyas.
- (3) That the said Commissioner of the Benares division shall have the power to draw interest, the principal remaining intact, and the said interest shall on no account except as hereinafter provided be transferred or diverted to any other purpose.
- (4) That the said Commissioner shall pay the said interest to the president of the Kshatriya Hitkarini Mahasabha and shall examine and pass accounts annually or more often if he thinks fit and shall have power to direct the accounts to be kept in any particular way or form as he deems best and to check and remove any irregularity that might have crept in in the system.
- (5) That only bona fide Kshatriyas, and not Khattris, Jats, Bhatias, Kayasthas or any other caste not recognized as Kshatriyas by the committee of the Kshatriya Hitkarini Mahasabha, are to be admitted as members of the Mahasabha.
- (6) That the said Mahasabha should use its best endeavours to inculcate feelings of loyalty amongst the Kshatriya community and keep it free from the contagion of sedition and hatred towards the British Government, at the same time impressing upon the community by lectures, leaflets and articles in newspapers the importance of the innumerable blessings conferred upon the people by the British Government.
- (7) That the said Commissioner shall see that the said Mahasabha act according to the directions herein mentioned.
- (8) That if the said Mahasabha ever ceases to exist for any reason whatsoever, or is at any time declared to be countenancing sedition or hatred towards the British Government, by a majority of members present at a meeting to be convened by the said Commissioner of Benares and consisting of the vice-president and the secretary of the Hewett Kshatriya high school committee, the president and the secretary of

the Kshatriya Hitkarini Mahasabha and the said Commissioner of Benares, the payment of the interest of this endowment fund shall be stopped by the said Commissioner and be used for the benefit of the Hewett Kshatriya high school at Benares.

- (9) That if hereafter the Kshatriya Hitkarini Mahasabha has reason to change its name and style, the said interest shall be payable as usual to the president of the said committee, provided the principles herein laid down are not altered, changed or violated.

In witness whereof, &c.

Partab-i-Dharam Seto Endowment, Fyzabad district.

In December 1895 the late Maharaja Sir Pratap Narayan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Ajodhya, created a *wagf* (subsequently embodied in legal form in a deed dated the 12th July 1898) in favour of a religious endowment named the Partab-i-Dharam Seto. To this he transferred a great deal of immovable property consisting of villages and houses in several parts of northern India of an estimated value of Rs. 1,50,000. The object of the endowment was to provide for the expenditure connected with *pūja* (worship), *path* (recitation of holy texts), *bhoga* (offerings of food made in the name of gods), repairs of houses and other expenditure connected with certain specified temples, ghats and dharamsalas at Ajodhya, Fyzabad, Benares, Brindaban, Hardwar, Allahabad and Lucknow.

The language of the *wagfnama* was obscured and led to considerable difficulties of interpretation and would probably necessitate resort to the civil courts to determine whether particular properties belonged to the Ajodhya estate under the Court of Wards or to the *wagf*.

The managing committee of the trust under the terms of the deed must consist of five members as follows :—

- (1) "The proprietor for the time being of the Ajodhya estate, provided he adhere to the Smarta religion of the Hindus.
- (2) The Deputy Commissioner, or any other official who may be the highest official of the British Government in the Fyzabad district. If the Government does not permit the joining of its official then a pandit, who is an adherent of the Smarta religion of the Hindus and learned, should be elected as a member.
- (3) A talukdar or zamindar of position who is a follower of the Smarta religion of the Hindus and whose residence is in the Fyzabad district.
- (4) A man from amongst the body of lawyers, who follows the Smarta religion of the Hindus and resides in Fyzabad or Ajodhya.
- (5) A *mahajan* (banker) who is a follower of the Smarta religion of the Hindus and a resident of Ajodhya or Fyzabad."

The deed of trust laid down detailed rules (1) for the formation of the managing committee, (2) for its meetings, (3) for maintenance of servants, (4) for regulation of income and expenditure, (5) for procedure relating to office and accounts, (6) for definition of proprietary rights and (7) for miscellaneous matters.

The rules for the formation of the managing committee were not less difficult of interpretation than the body of the deed of trust. In November 1906, immediately after the death of the Maharaja (who had himself selected the first committee), three of the members met together and, without consulting Srimati Maharani Jagdamba Devi to whom the late Maharaja had left his entire estate, elected one Babu Balak Ram as their president. This committee entirely ignored the Maharani for a year, but the Maharani resented their usurpation and discussion soon centered round the question of (1) the validity of Pandit Balak Ram's position as president of the committee and (2) the feasibility of the Maharani assuming that position. In January 1910 the District Judge of Fyzabad decided that the election of Pandit Balak Ram as president of the *wagf* committee was illegal. The Maharani then took up the position of president with the special officer who had been appointed to supervise the Ajodhya estate as her adviser. In July 1910 the Maharani expressed her willingness to hand over the management of the zamindari property belonging to the trust to the Ajodhya estate on certain conditions, embodied in an agreement which was to be entered into between the *wagf* committee and the Court of Wards. By this arrangement, it was hoped, the difficulties which arose in regard to collection of the rental demand from the *wagf* property would disappear; while it was anticipated that the efficiency of the estate management would be able speedily to place the unsatisfactory affairs of the endowment on a

sound basis. The *wagf* is under-proprietor of the Ajodhya estate and pays to the estate the government revenue and cesses, subscriptions to the British Indian Association and 5 per cent. *malikana*. The *wagf* in 1910 enjoyed an income of Rs. 55,000.

In 1910, owing to disputes as to the legal position of the surviving members of the *wagf* committee, no meeting was held and no arrangement was made for the proper management of the trust. The case was accordingly stated to the Advocate General of Bengal and the late Advocate General, Mr. S. P. Sinha, and on their advice the Maharani was recommended to apply to the civil court for a scheme of administration for the trust.

Dyce Sombre Trusts.

THE origin of the trusts was as follows :—

The late Begam Sombre of Sardhana, who was a convert to Roman Catholicism, before her death in the year 1836, being anxious to establish certain charitable and religious trusts, set aside certain moneys for that purpose, and Mr. Dyce Sombre, her adopted son and also her heir, carried her intentions into effect after her death by means of trust deeds. Of these deeds five have reference to places in these provinces, viz. at Sardhana 3, at Meerut 1 and at Agra 1. Between the years 1888 and 1893, at the request of Lady Forester, the last surviving representative of the late Mr. Dyce Sombre, suits under section 539, Civil Procedure Code, were filed by Government in the High Court for reconstitution of the trusteeships of the endowments and for remodelling the trust schemes. The result of this litigation was that the objects of the trusts were in the main maintained, but the conditions as to the appointment of trustees were altered :—

First.—The endowment of the church at Sardhana, by means of a government promissory note, no. 1504, dated the 3rd October 1836, for Rs. 1,00,000 in the Begam's name; donor Mr. Dyce Sombre; trustees—

- (1) the Commissioner of Meerut (by name),
- (2) the Archbishop of Agra and
- (3) a representative of Lady Forester.

The interest of the endowment has to be applied to the repair of the church, &c.

Second.—An endowment for the poor of Sardhana by means of a promissory note for Rs. 50,000 (1508). Donor and trustees as in the first endowment. The interest has to be applied to the relief of the poor of Sardhana.

Third.—The endowment of the college of Sardhana by means of a promissory note (1507), dated the 15th February 1838, for Rs. 1,00,000. Donor and trustees as in no. 1. The interest has to be applied to the support of a college or other similar institution.

Fourth.—The endowment of the Roman Catholic chapel at Meerut, by means of a promissory note (1510) dated the 3rd October 1836, for Rs. 13,000. Donor as in no. 1. Trustees (1) the Commissioner of Meerut (by name) and (2) the Archbishop of Agra. The interest has to be applied to the repairs of the chapel, &c.

Fifth.—The endowment of the Roman Catholic chapel at Agra, by means of a promissory note for Rs. 30,000 dated the 11th November 1836, in the name of the Bishop of Agra. Donor as above. Trustees (1) the Commissioner of Agra (by name) and (2) the Archbishop of Agra. The interest of the endowment has to be applied to the repair of the chapel at Agra, &c.

Sardhana Dispensary Trust.

This trust was created on the 15th April 1876 by Lady Forester, the last surviving representative of the late Mr. Dyce Sombre, the adopted son and heir of the late Begam Sombre by an indenture between Lady Forester as settler and—

- (1) the Commissioner of Meerut or his successor in office,
- (2) the Collector of Meerut or his successor in office and
- (3) the agent for the time being of the palace at Sardhana and the estates thereto belonging.

The property which was made the subject of the trust was Rs. 50,000 of the India 4 per cent. registered loan of 1835-6. The object of the trust is the maintenance of a hospital and dispensary at Sardhana. The money in question had been willed by the late Begam Sombre to be laid out by her heir, Mr. Dyce Sombre or his heirs and assigns, for such charitable objects as he or they deemed expedient. He, however, died a lunatic on 1st July 1851 without having taken any steps in the matter. The bequest remained unaltered and his widow, Lady Forester (Mary Anne Dyce Sombre), wife of George Cecil Weld, Baron Forester, at the time that she interested herself in the other five trusts above named, created this one also.

Aid to the Discharged Prisoners' Society.

THIS society owes its origin to Sir J. Tyler, who in 1890 brought to notice the need for the formation of such a society as a necessary complement to the penal administration. The funds of the society were obtained from private donations, given from time to time, and at the instance of Sir Charles Crosthwaite the society was registered under Act XXI of 1860. The Lieutenant Governor for the time being was Honorary President of a committee, mainly composed of non-official subscribers or donors, and the utilization of the proceeds of the sums which had been invested was in the hands of the Inspector General of Prisons, who was also the honorary secretary.

In November 1902 Sir James LaTouche held a meeting of the members of the society, and it was then decided to dissolve the society, and to request the Local Government to make over the capital to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, with the Inspector General of Prisons as *ex officio* administrator. The vested funds were held in several government loans and at the time amounted to Rs. 40,500. The vesting order was contained in notification no. 743—VI—730B., dated the 13th March 1903, and by notification no. 746—VI—730B., dated the 13th March 1903, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890. This scheme provided that the Inspector General of Prisons should administer the fund formed by the interest accruing from the securities and from confiscated money of prisoners. The funds of the society were to be expended in grants of money to prisoners on their release from jail for the following purposes :—

- (1) to provide clothing for destitute prisoners,
- (2) for subsistence allowance till a prisoner was able to work,
- (3) to provide tools, implements or materials to enable them to start a trade or shop,
- (4) to provide bullocks or agricultural implements for those who were agriculturists, and
- (5) for any other purpose which the administrator might consider likely to prove beneficial to the prisoners and prevent them from reverting to crime.

Provision was also made for the investment of further sums if the amount at credit at the close of a year exceeded Rs. 2,000, provided that by such investment the balance of the fund was not reduced below Rs. 500. The Inspector General was required to maintain proper accounts and to give a brief account of the fund in his annual reports on the management of jails.

By notification no. 2938—VI—730B., dated the 10th September 1906, as modified by notification no. 949—VI—730B., dated the 22nd March 1909, an addition was made to the scheme by which the accounts of the fund were to be audited by the Local Audit department annually at the same time as those of the Jail department.

Hardoi dispensary trust fund in the Hardoi district.

In the famine of 1860 Mr. Lindsay, Deputy Commissioner of the Hardoi district, raised subscriptions for the relief of the poor. Out of the savings of the amount collected Mr. Lindsay purchased a government promissory note (no. 29449, dated the 1st February 1834) for Rs. 500, and settled that the interest accruing thereon should be added to the other receipts of the district for medical purposes.

In 1892 application was made by the chairman of the Hardoi district board for vesting the security in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. ⁶²⁹~~IX-88~~, dated the 18th June 1892, the security for money which had been converted into 4 per cent. stock of 1865 (now $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be applied by the chairman of the district board, Hardoi, and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust towards the maintenance of the sadr dispensary at Hardoi.

The 11th April 1909.

G. G. SIM,
Under Secretary.

Har Sahai Mal and Ganga Ram Meerut sadr dispensary endowment trust.

In 1873 Har Sahai Mal gave Rs. 2,000 and Ganga Ram Rs. 500 as free gifts to be spent on the charitable dispensary at Meerut. A government promissory note of the value of Rs. 2,500 in the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan was purchased and placed in charge of the Collector for the maintenance of the said dispensary. The premium on purchase, viz. Rs. 287, was paid separately by the donors. The interest accruing on the note was drawn in full and credited to the dispensary and the secretary to the local committee accounted for the expenditure in his annual report to the Surgeon General. The donors did not execute a deed when they endowed the trust.

In 1892 application was made by the Collector of Meerut for vesting the security in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890. By notification no. $\frac{825}{IX-96}$, dated the 10th August 1892, the security for Rs. 2,000 (now of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865) was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the chairman of the district board, Meerut, and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, be appointed administrators of the trust and that the interest annually accruing thereon be paid by them towards the maintenance of the Meerut sadr dispensary.

The receipts and expenditure of this trust fund are included in and audited with the district board fund.

The 4th June 1909.

G. G. SIM,
Under Secretary.

Bhinga dispensary trust, Bahraich.

Nothing is known as to when the charitable dispensary at Bhinga in the Bahraich district was built or as to the source from which it was purchased or erected. But in 1878 Oday Partab Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, endowed the said dispensary with a sum of Rs. 30,000 in the 4 per cent. government securities for the purpose of defraying all expenses connected with it. The Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich was appointed by the donor the sole trustee. The deed of trust laid down that the said endowment was made on the condition that if ever the dispensary was abolished by Government, a hospital assistant should be permanently appointed in place of an assistant surgeon and the said securities of Rs. 30,000 be returned to Oday Partab Singh or to his heir and successor.

At the close of each year the surplus balance of the dispensary receipts was invested in government securities, and in 1893 application was made for vesting all the securities amounting to Rs. 36,500 in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890.

By notification no. $\frac{608}{IX-55}$, dated the 14th July 1893, the securities for Rs. 36,500 of the 4 per cent. stock of 1865 (now $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1865) were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the chairman of the district board, Bahraich, and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals be appointed administrators of the trust, and that the interest annually accruing on the securities be paid to the first-named trustee by the said Treasurer and be applied by the said trustees towards the maintenance of the Bhinga dispensary in the Bahraich district.

The receipts and expenditure of this trust fund are included in and audited with the district board fund.

G. G. SIM,
Under Secretary.

The 12th April 1909.

Dispensary at Madho Tanda in the Pilibhit district.

THE Commissioner of the Rohilkhand division reported through the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals that Musammat Sundar Kunwar, a rich and respectable lady of Madho Tanda in the Pilibhit district, offered to construct a second class dispensary in that place and to endow it with a number of villages sufficient to secure an annual guarantee of Rs. 300 for its maintenance.

The offer was accepted and the necessary sanction was given for the opening of the dispensary. As regards the proposed method of endowment, the Commissioner was informed of the arrangements made in the case of the Katra Gulab Singh dispensary at Partabgarh, by which the donor formally made over to the district board a village bringing in sufficient profits to meet the required annual income and which the district board then retransferred to the donor on a perpetual lease on the condition that the lessee and his successors should pay to the lessor for the benefit of the dispensary the profits accruing from the village after deducting the government revenue and other expenses of management. But it was also pointed out to Commissioner that the district board might not find it easy to collect its rent if eventually the donor's property descended to a number of heirs, and it was suggested that the lease might therefore be for the donor's lifetime only, with a condition that upon her demise such one of her heirs as she may have named for the purpose, or as the lessor may think fit (if none had been named), should receive the offer of renewal of the lease.

Copies of the draft deed and lease executed in the Katra Gulab Singh case were also sent and the Commissioner was asked to base the draft deeds in the present case on them and send them to the Assistant Government Advocate for approval before presentation to the District Judge for approval of the execution under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

G. G. SIM,
Under Secretary.

The 1st June 1909.

Dispensary at Katra Gulab Singh in the Partabgarh district.

RAJA PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH, C.I.E., of Fort Partabgarh, offered to construct and maintain at his own expense a dispensary at Katra Gulab Singh in his estate and proposed that its management should be taken over by the district board, the Raja binding himself and his heirs to pay Rs. 400 annually towards the recurring expenses of the dispensary.

The offer was accepted and arrangements were made (following the precedent of the Amethi female hospital endowment, Sultanpur, vide G. O. no. $\frac{678}{V-161B}$, dated the 19th June 1899), whereby the Raja formally transferred to the district board a village bringing in sufficient profits to meet the required annual income and the district board then retransferred the village to the Raja upon a perpetual lease on the condition that the lessee and his successors should pay to the lessor for the benefit of the dispensary a yearly rent of Rs. 400 and would also pay all existing and future land revenue taxes, rates or other assessments that might from time to time by lawful authority be levied on the said village.

G. G. SIM,

Under Secretary.

The 1st June 1909.

The Rai Sri Ram Bahadur hospital fund.

A NEW hospital building was constructed in 1902 at Ajudhia by the Hon'ble Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur, of Lucknow, and made over in trust to the district board of Fyzabad to be used as a first class dispensary together with Rs. 24,000 in promissory notes for its maintenance.

Application was accordingly made by the chairman of the district board of Fyzabad that the fund be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. $\frac{712}{\text{IX-G.-43.}}$, dated the 31st July 1903, the sum of Rs. 24,000 which had been invested in securities of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 was invested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. $\frac{716}{\text{IX-G.-43-1.}}$, dated the 31st July 1903, a scheme for the administration of the fund was settled with the concurrence of the donor under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the district board of Fyzabad to administer the fund and for the interest accruing from the securities to be remitted by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to the chairman of the district board, Fyzabad, for the maintenance of the hospital, which was to be known as the Sri Ram hospital.

The 10th April 1909.

G. G. SIM,
Under Secretary.

Pert hospital at Mariahu in the Jaunpur district.

THE Mariahu dispensary was started on the 7th September 1893, a building and furniture being supplied by Munshi Muhammad Yahya, a zamindar of pargana Mariahu in the Jaunpur district. In January 1904 subscriptions were collected among the *raises* of the district and a regular building for the hospital was erected and handed over to the district board. The hospital was named after Mr. Pert, the then Collector of the district. Munshi Muhammad Yahya, who had subscribed largely himself and who had supervised the construction of the building, desired to endow the hospital with a permanent subscription of Rs. 120 per annum out of the income accruing from his landed property in village Mariahu, the arrangement suggested for the payment of the money being that it should be paid along with the government revenue in perpetuity by the person in possession of his property in that village.

The endowment in the form proposed could not be accepted, but it was decided to follow generally the arrangements made in the case of the Amethi female hospital at Sultanpur; and the Board of Revenue, who would deal with the accounts of the trust, when complete, were informed that in the Sultanpur case the donor of the endowment transferred to the Secretary of State a village of which the annual profits were a little more than the income required for the endowment. This was then retransferred to him upon a permanent lease, among the conditions of which were that the lessee and his successor should pay the government demand of all kinds and should pay to the lessor an annual rent of the exact amount of the endowment income. But it was pointed out that in the present case the property might descend to a number of heirs, in which case the district board might not find it easy to collect rent, and that the lease might therefore be for the donor's lifetime only, with a condition that upon his demise such one of his heirs as he may have named for the purpose, or as the lessor may think fit (if none had been named), should receive the offer of renewal of the lease. In view of this necessity the village or share selected for the endowment should be one having annual profits of Rs. 120 a year as near as may be.

It was added that under these arrangements there would occur the necessity of the grant of a new lease at intervals. To obviate this the Legal Remembrancer had suggested as an alternative that the village given by the maker of the endowment might be retransferred to him under the Crown Grants Act, 1895, section 3 of which gives the Government the very widest powers in imposing restrictions and limitations. In that case however the proposed arrangement would have to be slightly modified inasmuch as the donor would have to convey the land to His Majesty under the designation of the Secretary of State in Council under section 39 of the Government of India Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106), and sections 1 and 2 of the Government of India Act, 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., cap. 41), instead of transferring it to the district board in its corporate capacity under section 11 of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883 (XIV of 1883). If this suggestion was preferred, the grant would presumably contain a condition that it should descend to only one heir.

G. G. SIM,

Under Secretary.

The 1st June 1909.

Bhagi Prasad primary school trust fund, Bahraich.

MUSANMAT PHULBASI, the widow of Bhagi Prasad Bhujwa of mauza Haswa, Para tahsil, Bahraich district, made over Rs. 3,000 in trust to the district board of Bahraich for the purpose of constructing a vernacular primary school in her village to perpetuate the memory of her deceased husband.

Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 of the value of Rs. 3,000 was purchased by the district board, and on the application of the chairman the securities were by notification no. $\frac{47}{IX-8}$, dated the 20th January 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, upon the terms that the interest on the securities should be applied under the direction of the chairman in meeting the pay of the establishment of the vernacular primary school in the above-named village and other charges relating thereto. A scheme on these lines for the administration of the trust was also settled under section 5(1) of the Act and duly notified (no. $\frac{49}{IX-8}$, dated the 20th January 1909).

G. G. SIM,

Under Secretary.

The 4th June 1909.

Lawrence boarding house trust, Aligarh.

In 1870 Mr. H. G. Lawrence invested in the name of the Collector of Aligarh the sum of Rs. 7,500 in government securities, on the condition that the interest accruing therefrom (which amounts to Rs. 130-14-9 each half-year) was to be expended on the Aligarh district school boarding house establishment.

Application was made in August 1905 by the chairman of the Aligarh district board for vesting the securities (marginally noted) constituting the trust in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

Government of India stock of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 of the value of Rs. 7,500.

By notification no. $\frac{319}{IX-53}$, dated the 5th March 1906, the securities were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and by notification no. $\frac{321}{IX-53}$, dated the 5th March 1906, the scheme set out below for the administration of the trust was settled in pursuance of section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

Scheme.

The interest on the securities comprised in the trust to be received by the chairman of the district board from the Treasurer and applied under the direction of the chairman in meeting the pay of the establishment of the boarding house attached to the Aligarh district school, and on other charges appurtenant thereto.

G. G. SIM,
Under Secretary.

The 4th June 1909.

Sri Bhup Chand Nema Epidemic Trust, Etah.

IN May 1910 Munshi Maheshwari Prasad, an auditor in the Local Fund Accounts department, announced that a house at Etah had been left to him by his father, Munshi Bhup Chand, Kayastha Srivastava, who had died of cholera in April 1909 while on a pilgrimage to Badrinath. Munshi Maheshwari Prasad asked that the house might be vested as a trust in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces under the name of the "Sri Bhup Chand Nema Epidemic Trust, Etah," and that the rent derived from the house might be expended in the free distribution of medicines during epidemics of cholera, plague or malaria in Etah. The house was accordingly vested in the Treasurer by notification no. $\frac{324}{V-71}$, dated the 21st April 1911, and by notification no. $\frac{329}{V-71}$, dated the 21st April 1911, a scheme for the administration of the trust was settled. Under the scheme the administration is vested in a committee consisting of the Collector of the district, the assistant surgeon in charge of the Etah dispensary, a representative of the donor's family and the Secretary of the Etah municipal board, the last named being *ex officio* secretary to the committee. The scheme also provides for the free audit of the trust accounts by the local fund auditors.

The Balrampur Hospital Compounders' Provident Fund, Lucknow.

THE trust was created by Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., of Balrampur, who presented the Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow, with a government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 towards the establishment of a provident fund for the compounders employed in the hospital.

The trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{138}{V-182-1909}$, dated the 13th April 1910. A scheme for the management of the trust was settled by notification no. $\frac{142}{V-182-1909}$, dated the 13th April 1910. The management of the trust was vested in the committee of management of the Balrampur Hospital appointed by General department notification no. $\frac{1936}{III-342B}$, dated the 29th June 1892, as amended by Medical department notification no. $\frac{33}{V-143}$, dated the 25th January 1910.

The vesting order and the scheme of administration were amended by notification no. $\frac{231}{V-182-1910}$, dated the 6th June 1910.

Forester Hospital and Dispensary Trust, Meerut.

THE late Mary Anne, Baroness Forester, in the year 1860 made proposals to the High Court of Chancery for the establishment of a dispensary at Sardhana for the benefit of the native and other necessitous population of that place. She proposed that the government promissory note (Bengal) of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-6 for 50,000 Company's rupees, representing the 50,000 Sonat rupees, which had been held in trust by her first husband, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, who died leaving her letters of administration to his estate and effects, should be utilized in the establishment of such a dispensary. Further, she agreed to give a piece of freehold ground situate at Sardhana with a house already erected on part of it for the purpose. The proposals were accepted and given effect to and a committee was appointed for the management and control of the hospital and dispensary and the funds and endowments thereof consisting of the following persons: the Commissioner of Meerut division or his successor in office for the time being, the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut or his successor in office for the time being and George Godfrey Billings or other, the agent for the time being of the palace at Sardhana and the estates for the time belonging thereto.

In 1892 (by G. O. no. $\frac{4881}{X-496}$, dated the 23rd August 1892), Government permitted the promissory notes belonging to the trust to be deposited in the treasury at Meerut, for the sake of convenience and to avoid the charges on account of drawing and remitting the money which would be incurred if the securities were deposited with the Comptroller General. In 1906 the Accountant General pointed out that, under article 163-4 of the Civil Account Code, volume I, the securities should be deposited with him and that the difficulty about the charges for withdrawing and remitting the money would be overcome if the trust were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. This was suggested to the trustees and an application for the vesting of the trust in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments was duly made. By notification no. $\frac{361}{V-878B}$, dated the 7th November 1908, the government promissory notes of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 57,000 and of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1896-7 for Rs. 1,000 were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act.

By notification no. $\frac{367}{V-878B}$, dated the 7th October 1908, a scheme was settled which provided for the administration of the trust according to the terms of the original trust by a committee consisting of the Commissioner of the Meerut division for the time being, the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut for the time being and one other person to be appointed in writing by the owner or owners of the palace of Sardhana (a person or persons in actual possession or in receipt of the rents and profits of the palace of Sardhana being deemed as owner or owners), or in default of such appointment by the owner or owners, one other person to be appointed in writing by the Lieutenant Governor.

The accounts of the trust are audited free of charge under G. O. no. $\frac{273}{V-81}$, dated the 28th June 1910.

The Balrampur Hospital Trust, Lucknow.

The hospital was established in March 1872. It was built at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 and endowed by the Maharaja of Balrampur, who invested Rs. 1,00,000 in government 4 per cent. promissory notes for its maintenance. This sum was subsequently increased to Rs. 1,13,000, the annual income from interest amounting to Rs. 4,520. Besides the interest from the invested capital the hospital has received an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 from the Government, raised temporarily to Rs. 2,500 for the years 1910-12, and the funds have further been augmented by donations and other contributions. The Government also meets the pay of the two assistant surgeons attached to the hospital.

In 1891 application was made for the property of the trust to be vested in the Treasurer of Government Endowments, and by notification no. $\frac{1986}{III-3120}$, dated the 29th June 1892, the securities for money amounting to Rs. 1,13,000, which had been converted into the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, were vested in the Treasurer of Government Endowments upon the terms that the interest thereon be applied to the support of the Balrampur hospital. A scheme of management was at the same time settled under section 3(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the trust by the Commissioner of the Lucknow division as chairman, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow as vice-chairman, five other official members and fifteen non-official members. It further provided that a sub-committee should be appointed from among the members of the general committee for the management of the trust.

In the year 1891-5 a grant of Rs. 39,000 was received from the Balrampur estate and invested to meet the loss sustained in interest owing to the conversion of the funds from 4 per cent. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In 1906 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. $\frac{1817}{III-440}$, dated the 18th December 1906, which added a rule to the scheme providing for the audit of the funds of the trust by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts and for the payment of a fee of Rs. 50 for each audit. This rule however was subsequently amended by notification no. $\frac{692}{III-167}$, dated the 19th April 1910, by the omission of the words "a fee of Rs. 50 shall be paid for each audit."

The accounts are now audited free of charge under the orders contained in G. O. no. $\frac{513}{V-11}$, dated the 28th June 1910.

The invested capital of the fund in 1908 was Rs. 1,43,000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but during the year ending the 31st March 1910, Rs. 1,34,260 was reinvested in Calcutta municipal debentures at 4 per cent. amounting to Rs. 1,37,000 and Rs. 1,900 in government securities at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The municipal debentures for Rs. 1,37,000 and the securities for Rs. 1,900 were revested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4, sub-section 1, of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890) by notification no. $\frac{33}{V-113}$, dated the 25th January 1910, by which the first paragraph of notification no. $\frac{1986}{III-3120}$ dated the 29th June 1892, was also rescinded.

Lakshmiram Pandya Prize Endowment Trust, Agra.

PANDIT LAKSHMIRAM PANDYA, a retired head clerk of the office of the Principal, Agra Medical School, gave a government promissory note for Rs. 300 for the endowment of a medal in the school. The medal was to be awarded to the student who obtained the highest number of marks in clinical medicine in the final examination of the school, but no student whose conduct throughout his career in the school was not considered exemplary by the Principal could be awarded the medal. The trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{12}{100}$, dated the 8th January 1910, and a scheme of administration was settled by notification no. $\frac{17}{100}$, dated the 8th January 1910.

The scheme provided for the appointment of the Principal of the school as administrator of the trust and the audit of the trust accounts by the Local Funds auditors. Under orders issued in G. O. no. $\frac{277}{100}$, dated the 28th June 1910, the audit was to be performed free of charge.

RAJA TASADDUK RASUL KHAN, C.S.I., Talukdar of Jahangirabad in the Bara Banki district, endowed a prize to be awarded in the Agra Medical School with a sum of Rs. 1,500. The prize was to take the form of a bronze medal and a small case of instruments to be awarded to the female student who stood first in the final examination of the school in surgery. The trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1899) by notification no. $\frac{142}{\text{VI-1899}}$, dated the 28th February 1899, and a scheme of administration was settled under section 5 of the Act by notification no. $\frac{142}{\text{VI-1899}}$, dated the 1st August 1907. The Principal was appointed administrator. The accounts were to be audited annually by the Local Fund auditors free of charge.

Muttra Bai Scholarship and Endowment Trust, Agra.

In 1908 two hospital assistants in Bikaner intimated their desire to found a scholarship for award at the Agra Medical School to a poor Hindu girl or boy, and that they were prepared to provide a sum of Rs. 1,100 for the purpose.

In 1909 an application was made for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the government promissory notes for Rs. 1,100 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ loan of 1894-5. By notification no. $\frac{413}{V-164}$, dated the 14th October 1909, the amount was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest which accrued should be utilized for the provision of a scholarship at the Agra Medical School, and, if funds permitted, for a medal as well. By notification no. $\frac{413}{V-164}$, dated the 14th October 1909, a scheme of management was settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the trust by the Principal of the Agra Medical School. The trust accounts are to be audited by the Local Fund auditors free of charge under orders issued in Medical department letter no. $\frac{273}{V-81}$, dated the 28th June 1910.

Singhari Hospital Endowment Trust, Hathras, Aligarh district.

One Lala Parma Nand endowed the Singhari hospital at Hathras with Bombay municipal debentures of the value of Rs. 7,500 yielding interest at Rs. 5 per cent. and government securities giving 3½ per cent. of the value of Rs. 6,600. The terms of the trust were that the income derived therefrom should be expended on the maintenance of the hospital, which was to be named the Singhari hospital and employed exclusively for the treatment of women and children in accordance with the rules laid down by Government for the management of such institutions. The trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on the foregoing terms by notification no. $\frac{402}{\sqrt{2172}}$, dated the 18th December 1908. By the scheme entitled by notification no. $\frac{471}{\sqrt{2172}}$, dated the 18th December 1908, the administration of the trust was vested in a committee consisting of five non-officials with the Collector of Aligarh as president. The non-official members of the committee were to be those appointed originally by Lala Parma Nand. Vacancies occurring among them were to be filled by the election of a Hindu gentleman by the remaining members of the committee, the Collector of Aligarh having a second or casting vote in the event of the votes being equal.

The scheme also provided for the audit of the accounts by the Local Funds auditors. Under G.O. no. $\frac{272}{\sqrt{2172}}$, dated the 28th June 1910, the audit was to be performed free of charge.

Ram Piyari Prize Endowment Trust, Agra.

ASSISTANT SURGEON KANAUJI LAL, attached to the Agra Medical School, made over to the Principal a government promissory note of the value of Rs. 500, the interest of which he desired should be utilized in providing a silver medal annually to be awarded to the female student obtaining the highest number of marks in midwifery and gynaecology in the final examination of the school. The donor further provided that the Principal could at his discretion withhold the grant of the medal if he considered no student duly qualified and also enhance the value of the prize and award an additional prize if there were sufficient funds for the purpose. A certificate was also to be given to the winner of the medal, stating that the medal had been endowed by the donor in memory of his sister, Ram Piyari. In the event of there being no candidate eligible for the prize the Principal was given the liberty, by the terms of the trust, of awarding it to a junior student whom he considered deserving of it.

The trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{125}{V-277A}$, dated the 16th May 1908, and by the same notification a scheme for the management of the trust was settled. The latter provided for the audit of the trust accounts by the Local Fund auditors and under the orders of Government conveyed to the Accountant General in endorsement no. $\frac{126}{V-371B}$, dated the 16th May 1908, no charge was to be made for the audit.

Bhaiya Jang Bahadur Jubilee Hospital Fund.

BHAIYA JANG BAHADUR SINGH, of Balrampur, made a donation of Rs. 25,000 for the establishment of a hospital for contagious diseases for Europeans at Lucknow. Rupees 12,000 were to be expended in the construction of a building and the provision of fittings, and the balance of Rs. 12,000 was to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and the interest expended in the management of the hospital. The hospital is on the Outram road outside municipal limits, near the leper asylum.

By notification no. $\frac{603}{\sqrt{22-113}}$, dated the 21st June 1899, government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 12,000 yielding an annual income of Rs. 420, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

By notification no. $\frac{603}{\sqrt{22-113}}$, dated the 21st June 1899, a scheme of administration was settled for the fund. The district board of Lucknow was appointed to administer the fund, and the Civil Surgeon of Lucknow was placed in direct charge of the hospital with full powers of control over all arrangements in connection with the care and attendance of patients and the appointment and dismissal of staff and inmates.

In 1900 a sum of Rs. 3,000 not expended on the building was added to the fund vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{571}{\sqrt{22-113}}$, dated the 27th August 1900, raising the annual income from the fund to Rs. 525.

The King's Hospital Fund, Lucknow.

THE hospital was established by Nasir-ud-din Haider, the second king of Oudh, and endowed in 1840 by his successor, King Muhammad Ali Shah, who gave to Government two promissory notes—one for sicca Rs. 2,87,000 at 5 per cent. and the other for sicca Rs. 53,800 at 4 per cent.—yielding an annual income of sicca Rs. 16,500 and represented in 1872 by two 4 per cent. promissory notes of Rs. 3,06,200 and Rs. 57,400 and yielding an annual income of Rs. 14,544. A deed of trust on this account was made with the British Government and is dated the 26th January 1840 (Aitchison's Treaties, volume II, page 185). It was settled that the whole of the income was to be expended in medicines and food for the sick poor. It was further provided that those who preferred native medicines were to be treated by native physicians appointed by the Government and those who desired European medicines by the Residency surgeon. The hospital therefore consisted of two distinct branches under different managements, known as the English and Unani hospitals, the former under the sole control of the civil surgeon with a sub-assistant surgeon under him, the latter supervised by a committee of native gentlemen.

Subsequently, in 1865, a further investment of Rs. 4,000 was made from the savings of the fund, so that the total investment in 1892 stood at Rs. 3,67,600, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 14,704.

In 1891 application was made for the property of the trust to be vested in the

No.	<i>Details of securities.</i>		Year. Rs.
	Per cent.	Loan of—	
191169	4	1842-3	3,06,200
261858	4	1865	57,400
195	4	1865	1,000
261	4	1865	1,000
195	4	1865	1,000
262	4	1865	1,000
195	4	1865	1,000
263	4	1865	1,000
195	4	1865	1,000
264	4	1865	1,000
Total		...	3,67,600

Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

By notification no. ¹⁹⁸⁹III-342B, dated the 29th June 1892, the securities for money detailed in the margin were vested in the Treasurer of Government Endowments. A scheme of management was at the same time settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the property of the trust by a general committee consisting of the Commissioner of the

Lucknow division as chairman, the Deputy Commissioner as vice-chairman, five other official members and fifteen non-official members.

It was further provided that a sub-committee should be appointed from among the members of the general committee for the management of the trust.

In 1906 the scheme of management was amended by notification no. ¹⁸²⁵III-440, dated the 18th December 1906, which added a new rule to the scheme providing for the audit of the funds of the trust by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts at the same time as the audit of the Husainabad trust and for the payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each audit. This rule however was subsequently amended in notification no. ⁶⁰⁰III-195, dated the 19th April 1910, by the omission of the words "a fee of Rs. 100 shall be paid for each audit."

Shaikh Muzaffar Ali Khan Endowment Trust, Cawnpore.

SHAIKH MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN, a retired inspector of police, Cawnpore, made over a government promissory note of the 1st May 1865 of the value of Rs. 500 on the terms that the interest which accrued was to be expended on the purchase of medicines, which could not be supplied from the district hospital, Cawnpore, for pauper patients in the hospital. By notification no. $\frac{611}{V-138}$, dated the 14th December 1909, the government promissory note was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act. By notification no. $\frac{616}{V-138}$, dated the 14th December 1909, a scheme of administration was published under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act. The scheme provided for the administration of the trust by the Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore.

RAJA ODAY PARTAB SINGH, C.S.I., of Bhinga, desired to found an asylum at Benares to be called the "Bhinga Raj Anathalaya" for the maintenance of persons rendered helpless by age or bodily infirmity irrespective of caste and creed, and provided for the purpose a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. government promissory notes of 1865 and made application for it to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. $\frac{958}{V-364B}$, dated the 5th December 1898, the securities were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890).

By notification no. $\frac{961}{V-364B}$, dated the 5th December 1898, a scheme was published for the administration of the trust which provided for its management by eight Hindu gentlemen, of whom one should be nominated by the Raja of Bhinga for the time being. This notification also appointed the Commissioner of the division, the Collector of the district and the Civil Surgeon of Benares to be *ex officio* visitors of the asylum, and required them as such to bring to the notice of Government any defects or irregularities in the management of the asylum.

In 1902 the appointment of two Muhammadan gentlemen as members of the committee was considered, but this was not found to be necessary and the matter was dropped.

In 1904 an application was made for the vesting of the building and lands appurtenant thereto, provided for the asylum in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and they were accordingly vested under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act by notification no. $\frac{161}{V-364B}$, dated the 18th May 1904.

By notification no. $\frac{166}{V-364B}$, dated the 18th May 1904, a revised scheme was published for the administration of the trust, which provided for the disqualification of any member of the committee who had not attended the meetings for six consecutive months. By notification no. $\frac{37}{V-364B}$, dated the 2nd February 1906, a sum of Rs. 2,000 of the loan of 1901 and Rs. 2,500 of the loan of 1865, being the surplus income of the fund, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act upon the terms of the original endowment.

In 1905 the Raja pointed out that persons for whom the asylum was intended did not avail themselves of its benefits in sufficient numbers, and proposed that orphans and destitute children should be admitted. He also proposed the appointment of an honorary assistant secretary to carry on the duties of the honorary secretary during the latter's absence. The committee made an application for effect to be given to these proposals. By notification no. $\frac{101}{V-364B}$, dated the 15th March 1906, the original vesting order was amended to provide for the admission of orphans and destitute children to the asylum, and notification no. $\frac{156}{V-364B}$, dated the 18th May 1904, was amended by notification no. $\frac{108}{V-364B}$, dated the 15th March 1906, to provide for the appointment by the committee of an honorary assistant secretary. The scheme of administration published by notification no. $\frac{156}{V-364B}$, dated the 18th May 1904, and modified by notification no. $\frac{108}{V-364B}$, dated the 15th March 1906, was further modified by notification no. $\frac{365}{V-364B}$, dated the 13th September 1906. By this notification the joint magistrate of the city was appointed as an *ex officio* member of the committee and it provided for the joint nomination by him and the Raja of Bhinga of one out of the eight Hindu gentlemen who were to be members of the committee. The first mentioned notification was still further modified by notification no. $\frac{86}{V-364B}$, dated the 16th February 1907, to provide for the auditing of the accounts of the trust. The accounts are audited, free of charge, under the orders contained in G. O. no. $\frac{273}{V-81}$, dated the 28th June 1910.

Cawnpore Poorhouse Fund.

THE local famine relief committee of Cawnpore before its dissolution by a resolution dated the 23rd December 1897 made over a sum of Rs. 11,000, together with the rest of the unexpended balance of the relief fund raised by local subscriptions, to the Collector of Cawnpore for the maintenance of orphans and infirm and disabled poor in a poorhouse attached to the sadr dispensary at Cawnpore.

The sum of Rs. 11,000 was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, by notification no. $\frac{211}{V-355B}$, dated the 21st March 1899. A scheme of administration for the trust was settled by notification no. $\frac{214}{V-355B}$, dated the 21st March 1899.

The administration of the fund was entrusted to the municipal board of Cawnpore, and the management of the poorhouse was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of four members to be appointed by the municipal board. The Civil Surgeon and a European member of the board (if any) were to be ordinary members of the committee. The committee were to have full control over the appointment, punishment and dismissal of all subordinates connected with the poorhouse, the maintenance of discipline in it and the dieting and medical care of the inmates. The scheme also provided that the committee might by a resolution delegate in writing its powers and duties to one or more of its members. The Civil Surgeon was given the power to determine what persons should be admitted to the poorhouse.

Raja Hira Singh's Quinine Trust, Bahraich district.

RAJA HIRA SINGH, a talukdar in the Bahraich district, gave a sum of Rs. 5,000 in 1888 for the free distribution of quinine. The trust was to be administered by the Commissioner of the Fyzabad division and the Deputy Commissioner of the Bahraich district under a deed of agreement between Raja Hira Singh and the Secretary of State. In 1899 the administrators applied to Government to vest the trust in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. This was done by a vesting order under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI 1890) published by notification no. $\frac{317}{V-388B-7}$, dated the 1st February 1900. The terms on which the trust was vested were that it should be administered by a committee, and that the proceeds of the trust funds should be applied to defraying the cost of free distribution of quinine at Raja Hira Singh's sarai in the Bahraich municipality, travellers being deemed to have the first claim to a free supply of the drug. In the event of the stock of quinine being in excess of the requirements of the travellers at the sarai, it was to be distributed to other persons using the sarai. If there was still a surplus it could be distributed as the committee determined, preference being given to tenants and others resident on the estate of the founder of the trust.

In the scheme of administration settled by notification no. $\frac{350}{V-388B}$, dated the 1st February 1900, it was provided that the trust should be administered by a committee consisting of the Commissioner of the division, the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, the Civil Surgeon of Bahraich and a representative of the founder. The Civil Surgeon was to act in immediate management of the distribution of the quinine purchased with the trust funds. The scheme also provided for the surplus income being invested in government securities and added to the funds vested in the Treasurer.

By notification no. $\frac{479}{V-388B}$, dated the 23rd November 1906, the scheme of administration was modified so as to provide for the annual audit of the trust accounts by the Local Funds auditors free of charge.

**T. C. Mukerji Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary and Hospital Trust,
Dehra Dun,**

BABU T. C. MUKERJI, of Dehra Dun, being desirous of providing a homoeopathic charitable dispensary at Dehra Dun, transferred certain property at Dehra Dun to Government with a view to the establishment of such a dispensary. By notification no. $\frac{146}{V-15}$, dated the 15th April 1910, the trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act. By notification no. $\frac{151}{V-15}$, dated the 15th April 1910, a scheme was published for the administration of the trust, which provided, among other things, for the administration of the trust by a board of administrators of the following gentlemen :—

Khan Najaf Ali Khan, special magistrate and vice-chairman, municipal board,

Mahant Lachman Das, zamindar,

Pandit Anand Narain, municipal commissioner, rais, pleader and zamindar,

Babu Sheodial Singh, retired post master,

,, T. C. Mukerji, retired superintendent, Salt Revenue department,
and for the audit of the accounts of the trust free of charge.

MAULVI MASHA ALLAH KHAN, F.R.C.S.E., an assistant surgeon attached to the Agra Medical School; made over Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 of the value of Rs. 1,000 to found a prize in the Medical College to be established at Lucknow. The terms of the trust were that a cash prize of Rs. 50 was to be awarded annually to a Musalman student who obtained the highest number of marks in the final examination of the college in the subject of clinical and practical medicine. The Principal could withhold the grant of the prize if in his opinion no student was duly qualified for the prize. The Principal was also permitted to enhance the value of the prize or to award an additional prize if there were funds for it. The terms of the trust further empowered the Principal to award the prize to a junior Musalman student whom he considered deserving of it in the event of there being no eligible candidate for the prize in the final class of the college. With the prize was to be given a certificate in which it was to be stated that the prize had been instituted by the donor in memory of his father, Maulvi Nasr-ullah Khan.

The trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{535}{V-835B}$, dated the 27th December 1906, and the same notification settled a scheme for its administration. The Principal of the college was appointed administrator. Provision was made in the scheme for an audit of the accounts by the Local Fund auditors free of charge.

Seth Raghubar Dayal Scholarships Endowment Trust, Lucknow.

SETH RAGHUBAR DAYAL, Talukdar of Moizuddinpur in the Sitapur district, endowed two scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem each, tenable for one year, in the first-year class of the Medical College to be opened at Lucknow. The Principal of the college, who was to administer the trust, was to award one scholarship to a male student and the other to a female student. In selecting a student for the award of the scholarship the Principal was to give the preference to Khattris, then to Hindus other than Khattris and lastly to students of any other caste. The trust consisting of government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 7,000 was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and a scheme of administration was settled by notification no. $\sqrt{-}^{26}_{S29B}$, dated the 10th January 1907. The scheme provided for an audit of the accounts by the Local Fund auditors free of charge.

Bhinga Raj Kshatriya Scholarship tenable at the Lahore Medical College.

RAJA UDAI PARTAB SINGH, of Bhinga, made over a sum of Rs. 10,800 for the provision of three scholarships at the Lahore Medical College to be held by Kshatriyas. With this sum government promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 were purchased. By notification no. $\frac{117}{V-101B}$, dated the 11th February 1892, the securities were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890) and a scheme of administration settled under section 5(1) of the Act. This scheme provided that the Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich, and the Commissioner of the Fyzabad division should administer the trust. The scheme settled by notification no. $\frac{117}{V-101B}$, dated the 11th February 1892, was modified by notification no. $\frac{312}{V-101B}$, dated the 14th December 1895. Under the terms of this notification the scholarship will become tenable at the Lucknow Medical College on its being opened. Notification no. $\frac{513}{V-101B}$, dated the 14th December 1906, further modified the scheme in order to provide for the auditing of the accounts of the trust free of charge.

The MacDonnell Fund for the training of Lady Doctors.

RAJA TASADDUK RASUL KHAN, C.S.I., of Jahangirabad, in order to commemorate the successful administration of the famine relief operations in the years 1896 and 1897, devoted a sum of Rs. 20,000 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. government loan notes for the formation of a fund to be called the "MacDonnell Fund for the training of Lady Doctors," the interest to be spent on the provision of scholarships for award to lady students studying medicine. By notification no. $\frac{500}{V-319B}$, dated the 26th May 1898, the securities were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). By notification no. $\frac{501}{V-319B}$ of the same date a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Act, which provided for the administration of the trust by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and the Principal, Agra Medical School.

By notifications nos. $\frac{857}{V-319B}$, $\frac{700}{V-319B}$ and $\frac{106}{V-319B}$, dated respectively the 19th October 1898, 27th June 1899 and 16th August 1900, sums of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,500 in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. government loan notes of 1842-3 and Rs. 1,000 in a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. government loan note of 1900-1 which had accumulated to the credit of the fund, including contributions from certain gentlemen, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms of the original endowment. By notification no. $\frac{106}{V-319B}$, dated the 1st June 1901, a sum of Rs. 23,000 contributed by the Lieutenant Governor from a donation of 1 lakh made by the Maharaja of Balrampur for purposes of public utility was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments as an addition to the original fund.

By notifications nos. $\frac{205}{V-319B}$ and $\frac{106}{V-319B}$, dated the 18th September 1901 and 28th February 1907, further sums of Rs. 1,000 in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1842-3 and Rs. 6,500 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. government promissory notes of 1854-5, which had accumulated to the credit of the fund, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments as an addition to it upon the terms of the original endowment.

The scheme of administration settled by notification no. $\frac{504}{V-304B}$, dated the 26th May 1898, was amended by notification no. $\frac{162}{V-319B}$, dated the 6th April 1907, to provide for the audit of the accounts.

The audit is conducted, free of charge, under the orders which issued in G. O. no. $\frac{273}{V-81}$, dated the 28th June 1910.

Endowment of the Lady Hewett and Radice memorial beds in the Prince
of Wales Hospital at Benares.

BABU MOTI CHAND and Raja Madho Lal, C.S.I., of Benares city, gave a sum of Rs. 2,000 each for the endowment of a bed in the name of Lady Hewett and the late Mr. Radice, I.C.S., respectively, in the Prince of Wales Hospital at Benares.

By notification no. $\frac{316}{V-88}$, dated the 27th July 1910, government promissory notes of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-7 for Rs. 2,400, which had been purchased from the sum of Rs. 2,000 made by Babu Moti Chand, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the maintenance of the Lady Hewett memorial bed under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act. By notification no. $\frac{320}{V-88}$, dated the 27th July 1910, a scheme was settled which provided for the administration of the trust by the board of control of the Prince of Wales Hospital, Benares.

By notification no. $\frac{324}{V-88}$, dated the 27th July 1910, government promissory notes of the same year and of the same amount, which had been purchased from the sum of Rs. 2,000 provided by Raja Madho Lal, C.S.I., were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act for the maintenance of the Radice memorial bed and a scheme settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act by notification no. $\frac{325}{V-88}$, dated the 27th July 1910, which provided for the administration of the trust also by the board of control of the Prince of Wales Hospital.

The Whishaw Endowment Fund for the maintenance of one bed in the hospital at Fyzabad and one bed in the King's Hospital at Lucknow.

In 1900 Mrs. L. W. Whishaw, the widow of Surgeon-Major J. C. Whishaw, remitted a sum of £450 to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals for the purpose of endowing a bed in the Fyzabad hospital and another in the King's Hospital at Lucknow in memory of her husband, who had been for some time Civil Surgeon at both places. Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 6,700 were purchased with £140 of the money granted by Mrs. Whishaw and vested under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890) in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{869}{V-417B}$, dated the 23rd March 1900. A scheme of administration for the trust was settled under section 5 of the Act by notification no. $\frac{871}{V-417B}$, dated the 23rd March 1900. The scheme was modified by notification no. $\frac{56}{V-417B}$, dated the 31st January 1907, to provide for an audit of the accounts. £10 of the trust money were expended in placing tablets over each of the endowed beds to the memory of Surgeon-Major J. C. Whishaw.

The administrators of the trust are the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and the Civil Surgeons of Fyzabad and Lucknow.

The accounts of the trust are audited by the Local Fund auditors, free of charge, under orders issued in G. O. no. $\frac{273}{V-81}$, dated the 28th June 1910.

Mrs. Rustamji Dufferin Hospital Endowment Trust, Fatehpur.

THE female hospital at Fatehpur, now known as the Mrs. Rustamji Dufferin Hospital, was originally constructed and maintained by the Dufferin Fund Association. The financial condition of the hospital was found to be unsatisfactory in 1905, and the Provincial Committee decided to make over the hospital to the district board. The transfer was effected in the same year. In 1906 Mr. C. Rustamji, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Allahabad, generously endowed the hospital with a sum of Rs. 28,000 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. government promissory notes on the condition that the interest should be utilized for the maintenance of the hospital as a first class dispensary, and that it should be renamed the "Mrs. Rustamji Dufferin Hospital." By notification no. $\frac{409}{V-314B}$, dated the 6th October 1906, the government securities for Rs. 28,000 were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms, among others, that the hospital was named the "Mrs. Rustamji Dufferin Hospital" and maintained as a first class institution. By notification no. $\frac{416}{V-314B}$, dated the 6th October 1906, a scheme of management was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). This scheme provided for the administration of the trust by the district board of Fatehpur.

The trust accounts are audited free of charge under orders issued in Medical department G. O. no. $\frac{273}{V-31}$, dated the 28th June 1910.

The Thomason Testimonial Fund.

In 1857 the central committee of the fund made over to the Director of Public Instruction government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 3,000 for scholarships to be held at the Government Central Normal School, Agra. Later on two more notes worth Rs. 400 and Rs. 100 respectively were purchased and added to the fund. On the application of the persons acting in the administration of the trust the funds were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{336}{XV-39A}$, dated the 7th April 1906, to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of scholarships on the condition that the scholarships shall be awarded in each year to two students of the Government Normal School, Agra, who stand highest in the preceding vernacular final examination among those who join the Normal School, Agra.

Tassadduq Rasul Arabic Scholarship Endowment Trust, Aligarh.

THE trustees of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College having developed a scheme for the higher study of Arabic at Aligarh, Raja Sir Tassadduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., of Jehangirabad in the Bara Banki district, came forward with a donation of Rs. 20,000 for the establishment of the above-named scholarship. By notification no. $\frac{720}{XV-275-6}$ of the 24th August 1906, the funds were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the award of scholarships each year to Muhammadan students of Arabic who, after having passed the examination for the time being prescribed for the B.A. degree of any university to which the Indian Universities Act, 1904, applied, proposed to study in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, for two years for the M.A. degree in Arabic of the Allahabad University. In the event of the Arabic classes of the said college being abolished and in the event of its ceasing to teach Arabic, the income accruing from the trust could be expended in scholarships for some other branch of higher education at the same college in the name of the donor, and in the event of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, ceasing to exist, the amount of the trust should be returned to the donor or his heir or representative. The scheme settled by notification no. $\frac{724}{XV-275-5}$, dated the 24th August 1906, provided for the administration of the trust by the Secretary for the time being of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and laid down the conditions for the award of the scholarships, nominations for the scholarships resting with the Principal of the college, who in making them was required to give preference to candidates who are inhabitants of the United Provinces.

Sir Saiyid Ahmad Memorial Trust Fund, Aligarh.

On the application of Maulvi Mahdi Ali Khan Sahib, the President, Mr. W. A. J. Archbold, the Treasurer, and Saiyid Abdullah Sahib, the Secretary, of the Sir Saiyid Ahmad Memorial Fund Association, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, securities for a sum amounting to one lakh of rupees were by notification no. $\frac{760}{XV-275.9}$, dated the 31st August 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the following terms, viz.—

- (i) that the said sum of Rs. 1,00,000 should not be withdrawn or spent by any officer of the Sir Saiyid Ahmad Memorial Fund Association, and
- (ii) that the interest, including the accrued interest on the above invested sum of Rs. 1,00,000, be applied to the general purposes of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh and be periodically paid by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to the Registrar of the Muhammadan-Anglo Oriental College.

Subsequently by notification no. $\frac{282}{XV-48}$, dated the 22nd March 1910, further securities for a sum of Rs. 16,000 were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the above terms.

The Local Education Endowment of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

On the application of the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, security for money for the sum of Rs. 1,000 was, by notification no. $\frac{1751-E.}{111-422}$, dated the 20th November 1891, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on the terms that the interest accruing thereon be made over to the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Muir Central College, annually to be expended annually in the award of two prizes to the students of the Muir Central College who stand first, viz. one on the arts side, and one on the science side, in the annual or third college terminal examination of the first year class.

Nesfield Testimonial Prize and Scholarship Endowment, United Provinces.

THIS endowment originally consisted of government securities of the value of Rs. 900 which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{1786E}{III-423}$, dated the 16th November 1891. Subsequently the funds were augmented by a further sum of Rs. 900, and on the application of the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of schools, being the persons acting in the administration of the trust, a revised notification (no. 583, dated the 9th October 1896) was issued vesting them in the Treasurer on the terms that a scholarship of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for two academical years and awarded every second year, alternately with the Handford scholarship, should be paid out of the interest of the trust to the student who passed highest out of the Oudh schools at the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University and continued his studies for the intermediate examination at an affiliated secular college or institution in Oudh.

By notification no. 256, dated the 1st July 1898, and on the application of Babu Basuder Lal, advocate of the Judicial Commissioner's court, Oudh, Lucknow, further securities of the value of Rs. 2,500 were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on the terms that a scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem, (to be called the Nesfield scholarship,) tenable for two academical years and awarded every second year, should be paid out of the interest on the securities to the student who passed highest out of the schools in the United Provinces at the school-leaving certificate examination and continued his studies for the intermediate examination in the B course at any affiliated college or institution in the United Provinces, and that a medal or prize, (to be called the "Nesfield medal" or "Nesfield prize",) of the value of Rs. 25 should be awarded out of the interest in the year when the scholarship was not available. Savings to the extent of Rs. 600, which had accumulated, were by notification no. 1095, dated the 11th October 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and added to the endowment constituted by notification no. 256, dated the 1st July 1898.

**The Maulvi Haidar Husain and Chaudhri Dhian Singh's Prize Endowment
Trust, Allahabad.**

On the application of the Secretary to Government in the Educational department and the Accountant General, United Provinces, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trust, funds of the value of Rs. 700 in Government of India stock of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 were, by notification no. $\frac{122}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in awarding a prize of the value of Rs. 20 in alternate years to the student of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, showing greatest proficiency in Arabic and in Sanskrit respectively.

By notification no. $\frac{126}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the Trust :—

- I—that the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, shall administer the Maulvi Haidar Husain and Chaudhri Dhian Singh's Prize Endowment Trust, Allahabad ;
- II—that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts ; and
- III—that the said Principal shall draw on the interest which has accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

The Rewah Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad.

On the application of the Secretary to Government in the Educational department and the Accountant General, United Provinces, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trust, funds of the value of Rs. 3,700 in Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 were, by notification no. $\frac{130}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the payment of scholarships tenable at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, on the following conditions:—

- (1) that two scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 a month each, tenable for one year, be awarded to students in the first and second year classes respectively;
- (2) that a scholarship for the first year class shall be awarded by the Principal of the said college to a student coming from the Rewah State, failing which it shall be awarded to a student taking up the study of Sanskrit;
- (3) that the scholarship for the second year class shall be awarded by preference to the holder of the scholarship for the first year class, if the said Principal is satisfied with his progress and industry; and
- (4) that all unexpended income from the trust funds shall, from time to time as the Government thinks fit, be added to the vested funds of the trust, the additional income arising therefrom being utilized, when the Government deems it advisable to do so, to increase the value of the scholarship.

Subsequently by notification no. $\frac{680}{XV-952}$, dated the 22nd May 1911, further security for money amounting to Rs. 400, belonging to the said trust, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing therefrom be expended in augmenting the value of the scholarships as provided in condition (4) above.

By notification no. $\frac{134}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the Trust:—

- I—that the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, shall administer the Rewah Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad;
- II—that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts; and
- III—that the said Principal shall draw on the interest which has accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

Bhinga Raj Kshatriya Scholarship Endowment Trust, Bahraich.

THIS endowment originally consisted of funds aggregating Rs. 21,500. On the 15th April 1905 savings had accumulated amounting to Rs. 5,963-9-0 which, together with a further sum of Rs. 33,200 given by him, Raja Udai Pratab Singh of Bhinga, the founder of the trust, wished to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments in order to augment the fund. On receipt therefore of an application from the raja to this effect, promissory notes for Rs. 33,200 and Rs. 5,900 were, by notification no. $\frac{734}{XV-178}$, dated the 23rd November 1905, vested in the Treasurer to be applied in trust on the terms that the interest accruing on the securities be expended in the payment of scholarships on the following conditions:—

- (i) that only Hindu students of the Kshatriya race should be eligible for the scholarships ; neither Khatris, Jats nor Kayasths, nor any castes not recognized by Kshatriyas as pertaining to the Kshatriya race being eligible for the scholarships ;
- (ii) that the decision of the Director of Public Instruction should be final as to whether a candidate be eligible in point of race ;
- (iii) that no person who holds a government scholarship should be eligible as a candidate for these scholarships, but that the possession of private means should not render a candidate ineligible ;
- (iv) that if the Director of Public Instruction considered that any scholar should have his scholarship forfeited or reduced owing to misconduct, idleness or failure to comply with the conditions on which the scholarship was granted, the Director of Public Instruction might confiscate the future instalments of the scholarship or reduce them to such extent as he thought fit ;
- (v) that all savings which might accrue in the income derived from the endowment should be allowed to accumulate and when there was a sufficient amount it should be added to the funds vested in the Treasurer for the award of additional scholarships ;
- (vi) that if for any cause it should be deemed impossible or impracticable to carry out the purposes of the trust the Local Government should refund to the Raja of Bhinga for the time being the funds held in trust as well as any interest that had accrued thereon which had not been expended in carrying out the purposes of the trust and had not been vested in the Treasurer.

By notification no. $\frac{738}{XV-178}$, dated the 23rd November 1905, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Director of Public Instruction should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the interest to the Director of Public Instruction who should credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts ;
- (iii) that the Director of Public Instruction should draw on the interest which had accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust ;
- (iv) that the number and value of the scholarships to be awarded and to be tenable for two years should be—
 - (a) eight high section course scholarships (i.e. four every year) of the value of Rs. 60 each ;
 - (b) eight intermediate course scholarships (i.e. four for every year) of the value of Rs. 96 each ;
 - (c) four B.A. or B.Sc. course scholarships (i.e. two every year) of the value of Rs. 144 each ;

(d) two LL.B. course scholarships (i.e. one every year) of the value of Rs. 144 each.

(v) that the scholarships (b), (c) and (d) should be tenable in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, but that in the event of students willing to join that college not being forthcoming the scholarships might be held at the Queen's College, Benares, the Canning College, Lucknow, or the Agra College.

Bishan Prakash Scholarships Endowment Trust in the Fyzabad district.

THE fund was created in 1889 on the abolition of the Sanskrit pathshala at Ajudhya. Though the pathshala was maintained from provincial revenues, the building in which it was located had been erected by Raja Bishan Prakash Singh as a thank-offering for his recovery from sickness and presented to Government for educational purposes. When therefore the abolition of the pathshala was decided on, it was also decided that the sale proceeds of the building should be utilized in founding a fund for the award of scholarships entitled "Bishan Prakash Scholarships" to perpetuate the memory of the donor by whose gift the pathshala had come into existence. To these scholarships natives of Ajudhya were to have preferential claim, provided they had read up to a prescribed university standard.

The pathshala premises fetched a sum of Rs. 17,500, and this sum was invested in 1889 in government securities at the current rate of interest in the joint names of the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad. At the same time rules were promulgated for the award of the scholarships. The scholarships were to be tenable for two years and to be of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem for the first year and Rs. 15 per mensem thereafter. The candidates for the scholarships would be required to have passed the intermediate examination of the University of Allahabad with Sanskrit as a second language, after studying for not less than two years in the intermediate class of the zila school at Fyzabad. If no student was eligible for these scholarships, then scholarships were to be awarded to students of the Fyzabad zila school who had passed the entrance examination of the Allahabad University with Sanskrit as a second language. In addition to these scholarships, allotments of money were also made to the scholarship holders to aid them in purchasing books required for their studies.

Any surplus to the credit of the fund from any source arising was either to be used in aiding the study of Sanskrit among the under-graduates of the Allahabad University who had studied at the Fyzabad school or to be carried to the capital account with a view to the employment of the interest in the provision of additional B.A. or Intermediate scholarships.

On the 30th November 1891 the persons acting in the administration of the trust made application for the vesting of the fund in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on the conditions settled in 1889.

Notification no. $\frac{460E.}{III-61}$, dated the 5th March 1892, so vested the fund after previous publication for objections.

Notification no. $\frac{938E.}{III-61}$, dated the 10th May 1892, described the securities pertaining to the fund as belonging to the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 17,200.

By notification no. $\frac{670}{XV-61}$, dated the 20th November 1902, the marginally

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government promissory note no. 214025 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,000. 2. Government promissory note no. 062001 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,000. 3. Government promissory note no. 141690 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000. | <p>noted government promissory notes were added to the funds of the trust.</p> |
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By notification no. $\frac{463E.}{III-61}$, dated the 5th March 1892, a scheme was settled for the administration of the trust. This scheme provided that the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad should administer the trust.

Notification no. $\frac{1029}{XV-61}$, dated the 28th November 1906, settled a revised scheme for the administration of the fund. This scheme, besides making changes in the manner of award of the scholarships, provided—

(1) that the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust should be remitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and

(2) that the accounts of the trust were to be audited by the Local Funds auditors at the time of each audit of the district funds of Allahabad on payment of such fee as might from time to time be prescribed.

Government order no. $\frac{1042}{XV-61}$, dated the 1st December 1906, fixed Rs. 5 as the fee for each audit. Later, in G. O. no. $\frac{628}{XV-83}$, dated the 4th July 1910, it was decided that no fees should be charged for the auditing of the accounts of the trust.

The Peary Mohan Banerji Gold Medal Endowment Trust, Allahabad.

ON the application of the Secretary to Government in the Educational department and the Accountant General, United Provinces, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trusts, funds of the value of Rs. 1,000 were, by notification no. $\frac{146}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in awarding a gold medal every alternate year to the student of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, who has done best in science at the examination for the M.A. degree of the University of Allahabad.

By notification no. $\frac{150}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- I—that the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, shall administer the Peary Mohan Banerji Gold Medal Endowment Trust, Allahabad; and
- II—that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts.

The Nilkamal Mitra Gold Medal Endowment Trust, Allahabad.

On the application of the Secretary to Government in the Educational department and the Accountant General, United Provinces, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trust, funds of the value of Rs. 1,000 in Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 were, by notification no. $\frac{138}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in awarding medals at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, on the following conditions :—

- (1) that a gold medal shall be awarded every year to the student who has done best in Sanskrit at the examination for the B.A. degree of the University of Allahabad ; and
- (2) that all unexpended income from the trust funds shall, from time to time as the Government thinks fit, be added to the vested funds of the trust, the additional income arising therefrom being utilized, when the Government deems it advisable to do so, to increase the value of the medal.

Subsequently by notification no. $\frac{686}{XV-952}$, dated the 22nd May 1911, further security for money amounting to Rs. 230, belonging to the said trust, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing therefrom be expended in the manner already provided.

By notification no. $\frac{142}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- I—that the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, shall administer the Nilkamal Mitra Gold Medal Endowment Trust, Allahabad ;
- II—that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts ; and
- III—that the said Principal shall draw on the interest which has accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

The Purshottamji Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad.

On the application of the Secretary to Government in the Educational department and the Accountant General, United Provinces, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trust, funds of the value of Rs. 3,700 in Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 were, by notification no. $\frac{1082}{XV-952}$, dated the 11th October 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the payment of the scholarships tenable at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, on the following conditions :—

- (1) that a scholarship of the value of Rs. 5 a month, which shall be tenable for one year, be awarded by the Principal of the said college to a deserving student in the third year class who has taken up the study of Sanskrit ;
- (2) that a scholarship of the value of Rs. 5 a month, which shall be tenable for one year, be awarded by the said Principal to a deserving student in the fourth year class, and that the holder of the scholarship for the third year class shall succeed to the scholarship for the fourth year class if the said Principal is satisfied with his progress and industry ;
- (3) that all unexpired income from the trust funds shall from time to time be added to the vested funds of the trust, the additional income arising therefrom being utilized, when the Government deems it advisable to do so, in the payment of one or more scholarships ;
- (4) that these additional scholarships shall be awarded at the discretion of the said Principal to either—
 - (a) poor students reading with Sanskrit as their second language in any of the high schools at Muttra or Allahabad in the University matriculation or equivalent class, or
 - (b) students in the said Muir Central College on the conditions specified in clauses (1) and (2) ; and
- (5) that in awarding scholarships in the manner specified in clause (4) (a), the said Principal shall be guided in the selection of a candidate by the advice of the Inspectors of schools of the Agra and Allahabad divisions.

Subsequently by notification no. $\frac{688}{XV-952}$, dated the 22nd May 1911, further security for money amounting to Rs. 400, belonging to the said trust, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing therefrom be expended in the provision of additional scholarships on conditions nos. (4) and (5) specified above.

By notification no. $\frac{1081}{XV-952}$, dated the 11th October 1909, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- I—that the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, shall administer the Purshottamji Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad ;
- II—that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts ; and
- III—that the said Principal shall draw on the interest which has accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

The Panna Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad.

On the application of the Secretary to Government in the Educational department and the Accountant General, United Provinces, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trust, funds of the value of Rs. 3,300 in Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 were, by notification no. $\frac{1078}{XV-952}$, dated the 11th October 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the payment of scholarships tenable at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, on the following conditions:—

- (1) that one scholarship of the value of Rs. 9 a month, which shall be tenable for two years in the first and second year classes, be awarded to a student in the first year class who holds a certificate from the Panna darbar that he has been educated in the Panna High School;
- (2) that the payment of the scholarship shall not be continued in the second year if the holder of it does not obtain promotion to the second year class at the end of the first year's course of study and if the said Principal is not satisfied with his progress and industry;
- (3) that if at the end of the term of two years, for which the scholarship is tenable, there is no candidate for it who fulfils the condition specified in clause (1), the scholarship may, at the discretion of the said Principal, continue to be held for the third year by the student who held it in the preceding two years;
- (4) that if at the end of the third year referred to in clause (3) there is no candidate who fulfils the condition specified in clause (1), the scholarship may, at the discretion of the said Principal, continue to be held for the fourth year by the student who held it for the preceding three years;
- (5) that if there is no candidate to whom the scholarship may be awarded as provided in the preceding clauses, it may, at the discretion of the said Principal, be awarded to any student in the said college who comes from the Panna State; and
- (6) that all unexpended income from the trust funds shall, from time to time as the Government thinks fit, be added to the vested funds of the trust, the additional income arising therefrom being utilized, when the Government considers it advisable to do so to increase the value of the scholarship.

Subsequently by notification no. $\frac{678}{XV-952}$, dated the 22nd May 1911, further security for money amounting to Rs. 500; belonging to the said trust, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing therefrom be expended in augmenting the value of the scholarships as provided above.

By notification no. $\frac{1080}{XV-952}$, dated the 11th October 1909, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- I—that the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, shall administer the Panna Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad;
- II—that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts; and
- III—that the said Principal shall draw on the interest which has accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

**Sir A. P. MacDonnell Scholarship Endowment Trust, Muir Central College,
Allahabad.**

This endowment was founded by Seth Raghubar Dayal, talukdar of Moizuddinpur in Sitapur and consisted of securities to the value of Rs. 50,000. On an application made by him the money was, by notification no. $\frac{678}{XV-352}$, dated the 22nd November 1902, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be made over to the Director of Public Instruction to be devoted to the payment of a scholarship of Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem tenable by a deserving Hindu student to be selected by him who has obtained a B.A. or B.Sc. degree and is studying for the M.A. degree at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, or if Sanskrit is taken up, at the Queen's College, Benares, on the following conditions :—

- I—that in awarding the scholarship preference shall be given to a deserving Khattri student ;
- II—that the scholarship shall be held subject to a maximum period of two years for so long as the student continues his studies for the M.A. degree ;
- III—that should the said student abandon his studies or be otherwise regarded as unfit by the Director of Public Instruction, the scholarship shall be withdrawn ; and
- IV—that the scholarship shall not be held together with any other scholarship of the value of Rs. 6 or over.

On the application of the Secretary to Government in the Educational department and the Accountant General, United Provinces, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trust, funds of the value of Rs. 6,400 in Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 were, by notification no. $\frac{1074}{XV-952}$, dated the 11th October 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the payment of scholarships tenable at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, on the following conditions :—

- (1) that two scholarships, each of which shall be of the value of Rs. 9 a month, be awarded, one for proficiency in Sanskrit and the other for proficiency in English, by the Principal of the said college, with the approval of the Charkhari darbar, to students educated in the Charkhari State up to the standard of the Matriculation examination of the University of Allahabad; failing such students, then to students who are the sons or other relations of residents or employes of the Charkhari State and have been educated outside the State up to the standard of the Matriculation examination of the said University, and failing qualified students of either of these two classes, then to any students whom the darbar elects;
- (2) that the scholarships shall be tenable for one year, but may be held for a longer term with the consent of the Charkhari darbar, whose wishes in the matter shall be ascertained before the commencement of each University year; and
- (3) that all unexpended income from the trust funds shall, from time to time as the Government thinks fit, be added to the vested funds of the trust, the additional income arising therefrom being utilized, when the Government considers it advisable to do so, to increase the value of the scholarships.

Subsequently by notification no. $\frac{692}{XV-952}$, dated the 22nd May 1911, further security for money amounting to Rs. 600, belonging to the trust, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing therefrom be expended in augmenting the value of the scholarships as provided above.

By notification no. $\frac{1076}{XV-952}$, dated the 11th October 1909, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- I—that the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, shall administer the Charkhari Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad;
- II—that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts; and
- III—that the said Principal shall draw on the interest which has accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

The Vizianagram Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad.

On the application of the Secretary to Government in the Educational department and the Accountant General, United Provinces, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trust, funds of the value of Rs. 40,000 in Government of India stock of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 were, by notification no. ¹⁰⁷⁰~~XV-932~~, dated the 11th October 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the payment of scholarships tenable at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, on the following conditions:—

- (1) that four scholarships of the values marginally noted, each of which shall

One at Rs. 6 a month.

Two " 5 "

Two " 4 "

be tenable for one year, be awarded to

students in the first year class by the Prin-

cipal of the said college with due considera-

tion of their circumstances and their position in the Matriculation examination of the Allahabad University;

- (2) that five scholarships of the values marginally noted, each of which shall

One at Rs. 6 a month.

Two " 6 "

" " 4 "

be tenable for one year, be awarded to

students in the second year class, that the

holders of the first year scholarships shall

succeed to the scholarships for the second year class if the said Principal is satisfied with their progress and industry, and that the additional scholarship and any other scholarship which may not have been awarded under clause 2, shall be awarded by the said Principal to a student who has not held a Vizianagram scholarship previously but has done well in the college examination at the end of the first year's course of study;

- (3) that five scholarships of the values marginally noted, each of which shall

One at Rs. 7 a month.

Two " 6 "

Three " 5 "

be tenable for one year, be awarded by the

said Principal to students in the third year

class with due consideration of their circum-

stances and their position in the Intermediate examination of the said University;

- (4) that five scholarships of the values marginally noted, each of which shall be

One at Rs. 8 a month.

Two " 6 "

Three " 5 "

tenable for one year, be awarded to students

in the fourth year class, and that the holders

of the scholarships for the third year class

shall succeed to the scholarships for the fourth year class, if the said Principal is satisfied with their progress and industry, provided that if any scholarship is not awarded under this clause, it shall be awarded by the Principal to a student who has not held a Vizianagram scholarship in the third year class but has done well in the college examination at the end of the third year's course;

- (5) that two scholarships of the values marginally noted, each of which shall

One at Rs. 9 a month.

" " 7 "

be tenable for one year, be awarded to

students in the fifth year class by the said

Principal according to their position in the examination for the B.A. degree of the said University, on condition that they study for the M.A. examination;

- (6) that the scholarships shall be awarded to students who have passed the University Matriculation examination from the Maharaja's College at Vizianagram, and that failing students fulfilling this condition, the scholarships shall be awarded in the manner specified in the ^f clauses; and

- (7) that any unexpended portion of the income of the trust shall be made over to the athletic club of the said Muir Central College at the end of each year for the award of prizes.

By notification no. $\frac{1072}{XV-952}$, dated the 11th October 1909, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- I—that the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, for the time being, shall administer the Vizianagram Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad;
- II—that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts; and
- III—that the said Principal shall draw on the interest which has accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the test.

The Rampur Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad.

On the application of the Secretary to Government in the Educational department and the Accountant General, United Provinces, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trust, security for money of the value of Rs. 5,500 in Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 was vested, by notification no. $\frac{114}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the payment of scholarships tenable at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, on the following conditions:—

- (1) that two scholarships of the value of Rs. 7 a month and Rs. 8 a month, each of which shall be tenable for one year, shall be awarded by the Principal of the said college, to students in the third and fourth year classes respectively;
- (2) that the scholarship for the third year class shall be awarded to a student from Rohilkhand taking up the study of Persian and Arabic, failing which to any student taking up the study of these languages;
- (3) that the holder of the scholarship for the third year class shall by preference succeed to the scholarship for the fourth year class, if the said Principal is satisfied with his progress and industry; and
- (4) that all unexpended income from the trust funds shall, from time to time as the Government deems fit, be added to the vested funds of the trust, the additional income arising therefrom being utilized, when the Government considers it advisable to do so, to increase the value of the scholarships.

Subsequently by notification no. $\frac{682}{XV-952}$, dated the 22nd May 1911, further security for money amounting to Rs. 400, belonging to the said trust, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing therefrom be expended in augmenting the value of the scholarships as provided in condition (4) above.

By notification no. $\frac{118}{XV-952}$, dated the 8th February 1909, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- I—that the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, shall administer the Rampur Scholarships Endowment Trust, Allahabad;
- II—that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts; and
- III—that the said Principal shall draw on the interest which has accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

D. T. Roberts Memorial Scholarship Endowment Trust, Ballia.

SOME of the friends of the late Mr. D. T. Roberts in the Indian Civil Service created the trust with the object of founding a scholarship in his name at the high school, Ballia, to be awarded annually and to be tenable for two years.

Notification no. $\frac{335}{XV-719A}$, dated the 5th July 1905, vested the trust, which consisted of government promissory notes of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1900-1 for Rs. 2,500 in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Notification no. $\frac{269}{XV-719A}$, dated the 26th September 1905, altered the designation of the securities of the trust to Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 2,500.

The income of the trust was not quite sufficient to meet the cost of the scholarships. There was however a sum of Rs. 93-11-4 at the credit of the fund, and with this and savings which were likely to accrue from various causes it was hoped to meet any deficiency. The scholarships were to be stopped, if necessary, during the summer vacation.

By notification no. $\frac{338}{XV-719A}$, dated the 5th July 1905, a scheme for the administration of the trust was settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890). This scheme provided that the Chairman of the district board of Ballia should administer the trust, and that the accounts of the trust should be kept at the post office savings bank. Notification no. $\frac{121}{XV-719A}$, dated the 3rd February 1906, amended the scheme to the extent of requiring the income from the fund to be incorporated in the local section of the general accounts.

McConaghey Memorial Endowment Trust, Banda.

SUBSCRIPTIONS were raised in 1881 to commemorate the name of Mr. McConaghey, the Collector of Banda, on his transfer from that district, and on the application of the Chairman of the district board, Banda, being the person acting in the administration of the trust, securities for money of the value of Rs. 1,000 were, by notification no. $\frac{625}{XV-736A}$, dated the 17th October 1905, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of scholarships in the Government high school at Banda. It was further laid down that the interest should be made over by the Chairman to the head master of the school, who should pay from it at his own discretion one or more scholarships to poor and deserving boys attending the school.

By notification no. 628, dated the 17th October 1905, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (1) that the Chairman, district board, should administer the trust ;
- (2) that the Treasurer should remit the interest on the invested funds belonging to the trust to the Chairman, who should apply it to the purpose of the trust.

Jahangirabad Jubilee Scholarship Trust, Bara Banki.

THIS trust, which consists of government securities of the value of Rs. 3,700, was originally founded in 1892 by the Hon'ble Raja Sir Tasadduq Rasul Khan, talukdar of Jahangirabad, whilst the funds were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Its terms were revised in 1898 and again in 1903, when the securities were vested upon the following terms, viz. that the interest accruing thereon should be expended by the Deputy Commissioner in awarding two scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem each tenable for a period of four years to two male students of the Bara Banki high school, one of whom should be a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan, whose parents resided permanently in the Bara Banki district and who at the time of their election had passed the entrance examination prescribed by an Indian university, with Persian as their second language, and had not attained the age of eighteen: provided always that each of the said scholars should pledge himself to continue his studies with Persian as his second language until he had passed the B.A. examination, and that he should produce year by year a favourable report from the Principal of the college at which he was prosecuting his studies, and before the close of the second year from the date of his election, obtain a certificate of having passed the first examination in arts.

Subsequently by notification no. $\frac{270}{XV-192}$, dated the 27th March 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- (1) that the Chairman of the district board should administer the trust;
- (2) that the Treasurer should remit the interest on the vested funds to the Chairman who should credit it to the district fund and draw from this account all sums necessary for making payments in pursuance of the terms of the trust;
- (3) that subject to any general or special order which the Local Government might issue in this behalf, the Chairman should invest any moneys in his possession, not immediately required for expenditure on the purposes of the trust, in promissory notes and should thereon apply to the Local Government that such promissory notes should be vested in the Treasurer upon the same terms as the original endowment fund as part of the endowment.

Moule and Brereton Scholarships Endowment Trust in the Bareilly district.

IN view of the benefits which had accrued to him by his estate being placed under the management of the Court of Wards, and in order to show his gratitude to those officers who had spared no pains in working for his welfare, Munshi Aziz Ahmad of the Madhupur estate in the Bareilly district conceived the idea of founding scholarships in the names of Messrs. Moule, Brereton and Alexander to be awarded at the Bareilly college and high school. The donor had intended to provide Rs. 3,120, which at 5 per cent. in a bank would yield a sufficient income to enable one scholarship of Rs. 5 and two of Rs. 4 each to be awarded. The law on the subject however did not recognize a deposit in the bank as a security, and as the income from government paper, which fetched only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was not sufficient to cover the cost of the three scholarships, the proposal to award the second scholarship of Rs. 4 was allowed to drop.

Notification no. $\frac{116}{XV-10A}$, dated the 22nd April 1899, vested the fund, which consisted of government promissory notes nos. 107498 and 094467 of the 1865 loan for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 100, respectively, in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

The Moule scholarship, which was of the value of Rs. 5 and tenable for one year, was intended for the student of the Bareilly Collegiate school who stood first in the English middle examination from that school.

The Brereton scholarship, which was of the value of Rs. 4 per mensem and tenable for one year, was intended for the student of the Bareilly collegiate school who stood first in the ninth class examination from that school.

If the scholarship holders were disqualified for any reason, then the scholarships were to be awarded on the same conditions to the students standing next in order of merit.

Notification no. $\frac{72}{XV-10A}$, dated the 18th January 1906, made the Moule scholarship awardable on the results of the annual promotion examination of class VIII.

By notification no. $\frac{119}{XV-10A}$ of the 22nd April 1899 a scheme was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890 for the administration of the trust. This scheme provided—

- (1) that the Collector of Bareilly should administer the trust, and
- (2) that the accounts should be kept with the post office savings bank.

By notification no. $\frac{665}{XV-10A}$, dated the 25th July 1907, the scheme of administration was amended to provide for—

- (1) the accounts being included in the provincial section of the general accounts, and
- (2) the audit of the accounts of the trust, free of charge, by the Local Funds auditors at the time of the audit of the accounts of either the district fund or the municipal fund of Bareilly.

The Bareilly College Endowment Trust Fund.

THIS trust consists of two endowments amalgamated as the "General Endowment Fund." The college is partly maintained from a fund raised by public subscriptions among the original subscribers, the Marquis of Ripon, His Highness the late Nawab of Rampur, His Highness the late Maharaja of Darbhanga and Raja Jagat Singh of Jaipur, and from municipal and government grants.

On an application of the Board of Trustees of the Bareilly Collegiate Fund, being the persons acting in the administration of the fund, securities to the value of Rs. 77,000 belonging to the General Endowment Fund were, by notification no. $\frac{3128}{III-426}$, dated the 1st December 1892, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be paid as it fell due to the President of the College managing committee to be applied to the general purposes of the college. Other securities were from time to time vested in the Treasurer till the value of the securities of the General Endowment Fund amounted to Rs. 1,52,800.

The scholarship fund consists of securities of the value of Rs. 19,250 which were, on the application of the persons acting in the administration of the trust, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{331}{III-426}$, dated the 1st December 1892, and subsequent notifications.

The interest on this fund is paid to the President of the College managing committee to be expended by him in the payment of the following scholarships:—

- (1) The "J. R. Reid scholarship" of Rs. 60 per annum tenable for two years.
- (2) The "Sir Auckland Colvin scholarships," two of Rs. 40 per annum each, tenable for two years.
- (3) The "Rani Narayani Kunwar scholarship" of Rs. 40 per annum tenable for two years.
- (4) The "Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael scholarships" of Rs. 60 and Rs. 45 each per annum.
- (5) The "Pandit Lal Chandra silver medal" value Rs. 12 per annum.
- (6) The "H. S. Reid scholarship" of Rs. 35 per annum tenable for one year.
- (7) The "Ex-students' scholarships" of Rs. 120 per annum tenable for one or two years and to be awarded to one or more deserving pupils of any college class.
- (8) The "Templeton Exhibition scholarship" of Rs. 40 per annum tenable for one year.
- (9) The "B. Colvin scholarship" of Rs. 48 per annum tenable for one year.
- (10) The "Lala Nanne Lal medal," value Rs. 7-8-0, given annually.

The Thomason Testimonial, assigned to the Jai Narayan College, Benares.

On an application made by the Commissioner of the Benares division, and the Collector of the Benares district, being the majority of the persons acting in the administration of the trust, the security for Rs. 1,300 which had been converted into the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 was, by notification no. ^{2278E.} III-190, dated the 8th November 1892, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest thereon should be expended in the award of scholarships to the students of the Jai Narayan College at Benares.

The following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- (1) that the administration of the trust should vest in a committee consisting of the following members:—
 - (i) the Commissioner of the division to which the district of Benares may belong (Chairman),
 - (ii) the Collector of the district of Benares,
 - (iii) the Principal of the Jai Narayan College at Benares;
- (2) that the committee should hold quarterly meetings to audit the accounts which should be kept up by the financial year;
- (3) that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments should remit the income of the trust to the Collector of Benares, who was to pay it to the Principal of the Jai Narayan College to be disbursed in scholarships;
- (4) that the scholarships should be restricted to the natives of India, but should not be confined to Christian students;
- (5) that in case of any difference of opinion in regard to any point or matter connected with the administration of the trust the opinion of the majority should prevail, in case of an equality of votes the Chairman to have a casting vote;
- (6) that the Director of Public Instruction should be associated in the management of the trust for the following purposes:—
 - (i) he should be the authority to whom the annual accounts should be submitted with a brief report, in such form as he might prescribe;
 - (ii) students for scholarships should be selected and the number and amount of scholarships determined by the Principal of the Jai Narayan College, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, and the scholarships should be tenable for such period and on such conditions as might be prescribed by those persons.

Venkat Acharya Bequest, Benares.

*. This fund consists of government securities of the value of Rs. 13,000 and a garden at Rohania in mauzas Kesripur and Gobindpur, pargana Dehat Amanat, Benares district, valued at Rs. 1,518. On the application of the Commissioner of Benares, the District Judge, Benares, the Collector of Benares and the Principals of the Government College, Benares, and the Jai Narayan College, Benares, the securities and land were, by notification no. $\frac{515}{111-484B}$, dated the 10th March 1893, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms:—

- (1) that the interest derived from the securities should be equally divided between the Government College and the Jai Narayan College and expended by the Principals in such a manner as might be best calculated to promote education ;
- (2) that the proceeds of the garden should be expended half on its maintenance and half in charity ;
- (3) that the committee should hold annual meetings for auditing the accounts ;
- (4) that the Treasurer should remit the interest to the Collector of Benares who should pay it in equal parts to the two Principals to be expended by them for the purposes of education ;
- (5) that the income from the garden should be realized by the Collector and credited in the post office savings bank, one-half of it being paid to the secretary of the trust committee to be disbursed in charity to the poor and the other half utilized in keeping accounts ;
- (6) that if there should be any surplus at the end of the year from the amount available for the maintenance of the garden it might be spent on the improvement of the garden ;
- (7) that in case of any difference of opinion in regard to any point connected with the management of the trust, the opinion of the majority should prevail, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman should have a casting vote.

By notification no. 518, dated the 10th March 1893, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust ;

that the administration should vest in a committee consisting of the following members :—

- (1) the Commissioner, Benares division,
- (2) the District Judge, Benares,
- (3) the Collector of Benares,
- (4) the Principal of the Government College, Benares,
- (5) " Jai Narayan College "

*. Garden has been sold on 25/6/1898 for Rs 1500.
Approved.
18/10/46.

(2)

Sadho Lal Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

THE Sadho Lal scholarship trust was established by the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal of Chaukhamba, Benares, and consists of government securities of the value of Rs. 45,000. On the application of the donor the securities were, by notification no. ⁶³¹_{XV-932}, dated the 17th October 1905, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of scholarships for the higher study of Sanskrit at the Government Sanskrit College on the following conditions :—

- (1) that save as hereinafter provided three or a lesser number of scholarships, each of which should be tenable for four years, should be awarded every alternate year by a committee consisting of the Principal as Chairman, one of the professors of the Sanskrit College, to be jointly nominated by the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal (or the head of the family) and the principal, and the head of the family of the founder as members ;
- (2) that in the event of a question arising as to who was the head of the family it should be settled by the Commissioner of Benares whose decision should be final ;
- (3) that in the event of the head of the family being at any time incapable of performing the duties of a member of the committee, a member should be nominated by the Commissioner of Benares, if possible from the family of the founder ;
- (4) that scholarships should ordinarily be of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem each, tenable from such a date as the aforesaid committee or a majority thereof might decide, but that the committee should have power to raise or reduce the amount of all the scholarships or any of them, provided that no scholarship should be less than Rs. 10 per mensem or more than Rs. 50 per mensem ;
- (5) that one scholarship annually should be given to a Vernagar Nagar Brahman, or a Gujarati Panch Dravid Brahman, provided that the applicant was a graduate of an Indian University or an Acharya or Tiratha or had equivalent qualifications who should satisfy the committee that he had reached a sufficient degree of proficiency in Sanskrit and English to carry the study of Sanskrit higher and that he intended to do so and to become acquainted with the methods of linguistic research followed by European scholars and with the achievements and progress of European scholarship ;
- (6) that the other scholarships and, if no qualified Vernagar Nagar Brahman or Gujarati Panch Dravid Brahman candidate be forthcoming, the aforesaid scholarship should be given to Brahman graduates of any Indian University or Brahman Acharyas or Tirathas or persons having equivalent qualification who should satisfy the committee that they had reached a sufficient degree of proficiency in Sanskrit and English to carry their studies of Sanskrit higher and that they intended to do so, and to become acquainted with the methods of linguistic research followed by European scholars and with the achievement and progress of European scholarship ;
- (7) that the holders of the scholarships should in all matters obey the orders of the committee or of a majority thereof, who should have power to withdraw scholarships at any time ;
- (8) that if the full number of scholarships be not awarded, or if from any other cause savings accrue, such savings should be devoted to encouraging the study of Sanskrit in any manner which the committee might unanimously approve or should be added to the endowment ;

- (9) that the holders of the scholarships should be called "Sadho Lal scholars" and that on the completion of the term of their scholarship to the satisfaction of the committee their names should be forwarded to the Registrar of the Allahabad University.

By notification no. 634, dated the 17th October 1905, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (1) that the Principal of the Sanskrit College should administer the trust ;
- (2) that the Treasurer should remit the interest on the invested funds to the Principal, who should apply it to the purpose of the trust.

Vizianagram Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Commissioner of the Benares division and the Principal of the Queen's College, Benares, being the persons acting in the administration of the above-named trust, funds to the value of Rs. 7,000 were, by notification no. ¹⁰⁵⁹~~XV-352~~, dated the 4th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of two scholarships tenable for one year at the Queen's College, Benares, on the following conditions:—

- (1) that the scholarships should be awarded annually, one in the third and one in the fourth year class, to students who had passed the intermediate examination of the Allahabad University from the said Queen's College, Benares;
- (2) that the scholarship in the third year class should be awarded to the student who, in the opinion of the Principal, had shown special excellence in English at the intermediate examination of the Allahabad University;
- (3) that the holder of the scholarship in the third year class should succeed to the scholarship in the fourth year class if the Principal were satisfied with his progress: provided that if the Principal were not so satisfied, he might in his discretion award the scholarship in the fourth year class to the most deserving student of the class who fulfilled the conditions in clause (1) above;
- (4) that the Principal should have power to suspend or withdraw the scholarships in the event of the misconduct of the holders, or for any other reason which he considered sufficient for this action.

By notification no. 1064, dated the 4th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account;
- (iii) that the scholarship tenable in the third year class should be of the value of Rs. 8 a month and the scholarship tenable in the fourth year class should be of the value of Rs. 12 a month;
- (iv) that all savings from whatever cause arising should, if the Government deems the amount to be sufficient for the purpose, be added to and form part of the original endowment and the income accruing on the amount so added should be expended either in enhancing the value of the scholarships or in providing additional scholarships.

Rewah Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Secretary to Government and the Accountant General, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, funds to the value of Rs. 5,400 were, by notification no. $\frac{1069}{XV-932}$, dated the 4th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of two scholarships tenable for one year at the Queen's College, Benares, on the following conditions :—

- (1) that the scholarships should be awarded annually, one in the first class and one in the second year class, to students who had passed the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University from a school in Rewah or Saugor, or failing these to students who had passed the said examination from the Queen's Collegiate School, Benares ;
- (2) that the scholarship should be awarded to the student in the first year class who fulfilled the above conditions and stood highest in order of merit in the said examination ;
- (3) that the holder of the scholarship in the first year should succeed to the scholarship in the second year if the Principal were satisfied with his progress : provided that if the Principal were not so satisfied, he might in his discretion award the scholarship in the second year to the most deserving student of that class who had fulfilled the conditions in clause (1) above ;
- (4) that the Principal should have power to suspend or withdraw the scholarships in the event of the misconduct of the holders, or for any other reason which he considered sufficient for this action.

By notification no. 1074, dated the 4th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the scholarship tenable in the first year class should be of the value of Rs. 7 a month and the scholarship tenable in the second year class should be of the value of Rs. 8-8-0 a month ;
- (iv) that all savings from whatever cause arising should, if the Government deems the amount to be sufficient for the purpose, be added to and form part of the original endowment and the income accruing on the amount so added should be expended either in enhancing the value of the scholarship or in providing additional scholarships.

Ghazipur Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Secretary to Government and the Accountant General, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, funds to the value of Rs. 1,800 were, by notification no. $\frac{1079}{XV-932}$, dated the 4th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of a scholarship tenable for one year at the Queen's College, Benares, on the following conditions :—

- (1) that the scholarship should be awarded in the first instance to a student who having passed the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University from a government or aided school in the Ghazipur district joined the Queen's College, Benares ;
- (2) that in the event of there being no candidate so eligible it should be competent to the Principal to award the scholarship to any other suitable candidate for the said intermediate examination from the Queen's College ;
- (3) that in awarding the scholarship in either case preference should be given to the candidate who stood highest in order of merit in the matriculation examination.

By notification no. 1084, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the value of the scholarship should be Rs. 5 a month ;
- (iv) that all savings from whatever cause arising should, if the Government deems the amount to be sufficient, be added to and form part of the original endowment and the income accruing on the amount so added should be expended in enhancing the value of the scholarship or in providing additional scholarships.

Pramoda Das Mittra Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Commissioner of the Benares division and the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, funds to the value of Rs. 1,500 were, by notification no. $\frac{1089}{XV-932}$, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of a scholarship tenable in the Anglo-Sanskrit department of the Sanskrit College on the condition that a scholarship tenable for one year should be awarded to that Acharya scholar who stood highest in the annual examination of the Anglo-Sanskrit department of the Sanskrit College.

By notification no. 1094, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the interest of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the value of the scholarship should be Rs. 4-5-9 per mensem.

Mitra Medal Prize Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Queen's College, Benares, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, funds to the value of Rs. 1,200 were, by notification no. $\frac{1099}{XV-932}$, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in providing a medal for award in the Queen's College on the condition that the medal should be awarded annually to the student from the said college who, in passing, the intermediate examination for the time being prescribed by the University of Allahabad, obtained the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and continued his studies in the college, taking up the same subject as his second language for the B.A. examination.

By notification no. $\frac{1104}{XV-932}$, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account.

Ripon Gold Bracelet Prize Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Director of Public Instruction and the other administrators acting in the administration of the trust, funds of the value of Rs. 1,300 were, by notification no. $\frac{1109}{XV-932}$, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the purchase of a gold bracelet for award to the student who passed highest in the title examination held at the Sanskrit College, Benares : provided that it should be optional to the student to take either the gold bracelet or its cash value.

By notification no. 1114, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal, Queen's College, should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account.

Radha Bibi Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Secretary to Government and the Accountant General, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, funds of the value of Rs. 500 were, by notification no. $\frac{1119}{XV-932}$, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of a scholarship tenable at the Sanskrit College, Benares, on the conditions that a scholarship tenable for one year should be awarded annually for proficiency in Vedant in the Sanskrit College and in the event of there being no candidate for such scholarship, then to the best student in Sankhya, Nyaya or Dharma Sastra at the discretion of the Principal.

By notification no. 1124, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal of the Sanskrit College should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the value of the scholarship should be Re. 1-7-3 per mensem.
- (iv) that the holder of the scholarship should in all matters carry out the instructions of the Principal who should have power to suspend and withdraw the scholarship in the event of the misconduct of the holder ;
- (v) that all savings from whatever cause arising should, if the Government deems the amount sufficient for the purpose, be added to and form part of the original endowment and the income accruing on the amount so added should be expended in enhancing the value of the scholarship.

Shivala School Prize Endowment Trust, Benares.

ON the application of the Collector of Benares and the Principal of the Queen's College, Benares, being the persons acting in the administration of the trust, funds to the value of Rs. 1,100 were, by the notification no. $\frac{1129}{XV-932}$, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the provision of prizes for award in the Queen's College on the condition that the prizes should be given to the most deserving boys of the ex-royal family of Delhi reading in the Queen's College and school on the results of the annual examination.

By notification no. 1134, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the value and number of the prizes should be left to the discretion of the Principal.

Sawai Madho Singh Jaipur Silver Medal Prize Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Principal, Government Sanskrit College, Benares, being the person acting in the administration of the trust, funds to the value of Rs. 1,000 were, by notification no. ¹¹³⁹~~XV-932~~, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in providing annually the following prizes for the student who did best in Sanskrit in the Government Sanskrit College, Benares :—

- (1) a silver medal bearing an inscription indicating the object for which it is given ; and
- (2) a cash prize, the value of which was to be the difference between the yearly interest on the principal of the endowment and the cost of providing the said silver medal.

By notification no. 1144, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the invested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the value of the silver medal should be not less than Rs. 25.

**Swami Madhwanand Bharati Scholarship Trust in the Queen's College,
Benares.**

On an application being made to the Government by Babu Haridas Ghose, Munshi Harprasad, Seth Dalchand and Munshi Ram Lal, residents of Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces and executors of the will of the late Swami Madhwanand Bharati of Hoshangabad, securities of the value of Rs. 2,500 were, by notification no. 595, dated the 5th October 1903, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the following terms: that the interest accruing thereon should be made over to the Director of Public Instruction for the time being, and devoted by him to the payment of a scholarship of Rs. 7 per mensem to be called the 'Swami Madhwanand Bharati scholarship, tenable by a deserving Hindu student, to be selected by him, who was studying for the B.A. degree in the Queen's College, Benares, taking Sanskrit as a second language on the following conditions, namely—

- (i) that the scholarship should be held for so long as the student continued his studies in the said college, subject to a maximum period of two years;
- (ii) that should the student abandon his studies or be otherwise regarded as unfit by the Director of Public Instruction, the scholarship should be withdrawn;
- (iii) that should there be a surplus at the credit of the fund, it should be utilized by the Director of Public Instruction in providing prizes for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the said college;
- (iv) that in the event of the Queen's College being abolished the scholarship should be transferred, subject to the aforesaid conditions, to some other college where Sanskrit was taught.

Ghosal Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Secretary to this Government and the Accountant General, being the persons acting in the administration of the trust, funds of the value of Rs. 5,000 were, by notification no. $\frac{1149}{XV-932}$, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of scholarships tenable at the Queen's College on the following conditions :—

- (1) that two scholarships tenable for one year should be awarded annually, one to a student reading in the first year class and the other to a student reading in the second year class who had passed the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University from the Queen's College ;
- (2) that the scholarship awarded in the first year class should be awarded to the student who stood highest in order of merit in the matriculation examination ;
- (3) that the holder of the scholarship should succeed to the scholarship in the second year class if the Principal were satisfied with his progress : provided that if the Principal were not so satisfied, he might in his discretion award the scholarship in the second year class to the most deserving student of that class who had fulfilled the condition in clause (1) above ; and
- (4) that the Principal should have power to suspend or withdraw the scholarships in the event of the misconduct of the holder, or for any other reason which he considered sufficient for this action.

By notification no. 1154, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the invested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the scholarship tenable in the first year class should be of the value of Rs. 6-8-0 a month and the scholarship tenable in the second year class should be of the value of Rs. 8 a month ;
- (iv) that all savings from whatever cause arising should, if the Government deems the amount sufficient for the purpose, be added to and form part of the vested funds of the trust and the income accruing on the amounts so added should be expended in enhancing the value of the scholarships or in providing additional scholarships.

Shakespear Scholarships Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Queen's College, Benares, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, funds of the value of Rs. 10,500 were, by notification no. ¹¹⁵⁹_{XV-932}, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of scholarships tenable at the Queen's College on the following conditions :—

- (1) that as many scholarships as funds permit should be awarded in each year to students of the Queen's College (Sanskrit and English departments) ;
- (2) that only students with limited means should be eligible for the scholarships ;
- (3) that the nominations to the said scholarships should, subject to the approval of the Director of Public Instruction, rest with the Principal, who should, in making the nominations, consider only the means of the candidates ;
- (4) that a scholarship might be held by the same student till the recipient finished his studies at the college: provided that (a) he studied for either the intermediate examination as prescribed by the University of Allahabad, or for either the B.A. or M.A. degree of that university, and that (b) the Principal was satisfied that such student had borne a good character and had made fair progress in his studies ;
- (5) that the scholarships might be tenable from the date a student joined the college or from any subsequent date during the period in which he was studying in the college ;
- (6) that in the event of a scholarship falling vacant during the currency of the college year, the Principal should have power, subject to the approval of the Director of Public Instruction, to nominate a student to the vacant scholarship.

By notification no. 1164, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the value of the scholarships should vary in amount from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 per mensem ;
- (iv) that the scholars should be nominated in July each year by the Principal who should submit a list of the nominees to the Director of Public Instruction for approval not later than the 31st of that month ;
- (v) that the Principal should have power to suspend or withdraw the scholarships in the event of the misconduct of the holders, or for any other reason which he considered sufficient for this action.

Tucker Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Secretary to this Government and the Accountant General, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, funds of the value of Rs. 5,100 were, by notification no. $\frac{1169}{XV-932}$, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of two scholarships tenable for one year at the Queen's College, Benares, on the following conditions :—

- (1) that the scholarships should be awarded annually, one in the third and one in the fourth year class, to students who had passed the intermediate examination of the Allahabad University ;
- (2) that the scholarships in the third year class should be awarded to the student who, in the opinion of the Principal, was most deserving of it for general merit, proficiency and conduct ;
- (3) that the holder of the scholarship in the third year class should succeed to the scholarship in the fourth year class if the Principal were satisfied with his progress : provided that if the Principal were not so satisfied, he might in his discretion award the scholarship in the fourth year class to the most deserving student of that class who had fulfilled the conditions in clause (1) above ;
- (4) that the Principal should have power to suspend or withdraw the scholarships in the event of the misconduct of the holders or for any other reason which he considered sufficient for this action.

By notification no. 1174, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the scholarship tenable in the third year class should be of the value of Rs. 6-8-0 a month and the scholarship tenable in the fourth year class of the value of Rs. 8 a month ;
- (iv) that all savings from whatever cause arising should, if the Government deems the amount sufficient for the purpose, be added to and form part of the vested funds of the trust and the income accruing on the amounts so added should be expended either in enhancing the value of the scholarship or in providing additional scholarships.

Friends of Saiyid Ahmad Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of the Secretary to this Government and the Accountant General, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, funds of the value of Rs. 2,200 were, by notification no. $\frac{1179}{XV-932}$, dated the 5th December 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in the payment of a scholarship tenable at the Queen's College, Benares, on the following conditions :—

- (1) that a scholarship tenable for one year should be awarded in each year to a Muhammadan student of the college who having gained distinction in the subject of physical science in the intermediate examination for the time being prescribed by the Allahabad University, continued his studies in the college for a B.A. degree,
- (2) in the event of there being no such Muhammadan candidate it should be competent for the Principal to award the scholarship to any student who was otherwise qualified.

By notification no. 1184, dated the 5th December 1907, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust :—

- (i) that the Principal should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the Principal who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account ;
- (iii) that the value of the scholarship should be Rs. 6 a month.

Kathiawad Sanskrit Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.

On the application of Dr. Shivrath Ramnath Vyas, secretary to the Kathiawad Fund, Bhavnagar, government securities of the value of Rs. 10,000 were, by notification no. ⁵⁴³~~XV-932~~, dated the 12th September 1905, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust in the payment of scholarships for the study of Sanskrit at the Sanskrit College, Benares, on the following conditions:—

- (i) that twelve or more scholarships, as funds permitted, of the value of Rs. 2 a month, tenable for one year, should be awarded in each year on the results of an examination to be held by or under the direction of the Principal for the time being of the Sanskrit College;
- (ii) that the scholarships should be awarded to bona fide Gujarati students of the said college;
- (iii) that the holders of the scholarships should be of good character and should work with such diligence and make such progress in the acquisition of Sanskrit learning as should, in the opinion of the Principal, be satisfactory;
- (iv) that the holders of the scholarships should obey all orders issued by the Principal for the maintenance of discipline and should present themselves before the Principal whenever he might call on them to do so during the sessions;
- (v) that all savings from whatever cause arising should, if the Principal deemed the amount to be sufficient for the purpose, be added to and form part of vested funds;
- (vi) that a list of the holders of the scholarships should be sent in each year by the Principal to each of the following *pathshalas* :—
 - the Sanskrit pathshala, Surat,
 - the Mahadeo Narmada Ved pathshala, Broach,
 - the Saraswati surta, Baroda,
 - the Sanskrit Ved sala, Cambay,
 - the Vidya Vinod pathshala, Nadiad,
 - the Sanskrit Vyakaran sala, Ahmedabad,
 - the Sanskrit Vyakaran sala, Sidhpur,
 - the Juwan Singji pathshala, Bhavnagar,
 - the Darbari pathshala, Jamnagar,
 - the Sanskrit pathshala, Junagad,
 - the Sagramji pathshala, Gondal,
 - the Maharani Naniba pathshala, Bhuj;
- (vii) that, should it at any time become impossible to carry out the objects of the endowment, the whole amount of the fund then standing to the credit of the endowment should be distributed among the pathshalas specified in condition (vi) above or such of them as should then be in existence.

By notification no. 547, dated the 12th September 1905, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- (i) that the Principal of the Sanskrit College should administer the trust;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the interest on the invested funds to the Principal who should apply it to the purposes of the trust.

THIS endowment was established by Raja Udai Pratab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga in the Bahraich district, for the benefit of Kshatriya youths. On his making the necessary application securities to the value of ten lakhs of rupees were, by notification no. ¹¹³⁹ XV—181, dated the 14th December 1908, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust on the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be expended in (1) the maintenance of a first grade English school with a free boarding house and orphanage at Benares to be called the Hewett Kshatriya high school, (2) the payment of scholarships and (3) the maintenance of free studentships thereat on the following conditions :—

- (1) that the management of the endowment and the school should be under the control of the Local Government assisted by a committee of management, the said committee to perform the functions assigned to it under the vesting order and the scheme of management settled for the administration of the trust, and in the case of any difference of opinion between the *ex officio* members, and the Kshatriya members of the committee the matter in dispute to be referred for decision to the Local Government ;
- (2) that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for the time being and two or more Kshatriya ruling chiefs, to be nominated by the Local Government, should be visitors of the school ;
- (3) that Raja Udai Pratab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga, during his lifetime should have power to appoint a representative on the committee of management and to make representations in the interests of the school to the committee or to the Local Government ;
- (4) that only Hindu pupils of the Kshatriya race should be eligible for admission to the school and that neither Khattris, Jats, Kayasths nor any caste not recognized by Kshatriyas as belonging to the Kshatriya race should be eligible for admission ;
- (5) that the decision of the committee should be final regarding the eligibility of a candidate for admission ;
- (6) that the teachers of the school before their appointment should make a solemn affirmation of loyalty to Government before a magistrate, or before the head master, if so empowered, in a form prescribed by the committee and that the pupils before their admission should make a similar affirmation or declaration in a form to be prescribed by the committee ;
- (7) that strong and adequate measures should be adopted to preserve the pupils from the taint of disloyalty, race-hatred, rowdyism and ribaldry ;
- (8) that the following scale of fees should be charged for the sons of persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 2,000 a year, and that in the case of other persons fees should be charged according to a graduated scale (provided it be not made prohibitive), to be fixed by the committee with regard to the income of such persons and subject to the approval of the Local Government :—

Class.							Per mensem.
							Rs. a. p.
X	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0
VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0
VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0
V	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0
IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

the decision of the committee as to the rate of fees in the graduated scale to be paid by any individual scholar to be final;

- (9) that the head master and, if possible, the second master should be Europeans and that the other teachers might be of any creed or caste, preference being given to duly qualified Kshatriyas; and that the same rule should be followed in the selection of the clerical and menial establishments;
- (10) that special attention should be given to the pupils to make them thoroughly proficient in the English language so as to enable them, if desired, to proceed direct to foreign countries for study;
- (11) that lectures on loyalty, morality and good manners should be given to the pupils on suitable occasions;
- (12) that the Hewitt Kshatriya high school should not be affiliated for religious or secular instruction to any other institution in Benares, or affiliated to any university not founded by the Government, or to any institution not recognized by the department of Education;
- (13) that a minimum number of fifty scholarships tenable at the said school and of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 a year should be awarded by the committee;
- (14) that the committee should at its discretion allot a suitable number of free studentships at the said school;
- (15) that donations or other aid to this endowment may be accepted from any person and, if given for any specified purpose, should be applied accordingly, provided that their application in such manner involves no change in the principles laid down;
- (16) that all savings effected in the income from the endowment should be allowed to accumulate and should be employed for the use of a purely Kshatriya college, should one be established in the United Provinces, on the same principles as had been laid down for the Hewitt Kshatriya high school, Benares, provided that the savings were not required in any way for the benefit of the aforesaid school;
- (17) that until such college was established, or if for any reason the Hewitt Kshatriya high school at Benares were not established or were to be at any time abolished, the income of the endowment with all accumulated savings should be utilized in the foundation of scholarships the value and number of which should be fixed by the said committee, subject to the approval of the Local Government, to enable Kshatriya students to proceed to foreign countries to qualify for examinations in arts, law, medicine, engineering and other technical pursuits, subject to the foregoing conditions wherever applicable, and provided that such scholarships should be tenable only so long as the conduct of the holders was in the opinion of the committee satisfactory.

By notification no. 1142, dated the 14th December 1933, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- I—that the Commissioner of Benares and the inspector of schools, Benares, should administer the trust;
- II—that the Treasurer should remit the income of the vested funds to the inspector of schools who should pay the same into the treasury and draw therefrom by debit account;
- III—that the committee of management should consist of five ex-officio members, one member to be nominated by the founder, Raja Uday Pratap Singh, C.S.I., and eleven Kshatriya members, viz.—
 - (1) ex-officio members—
 - (a) the Commissioner of Benares, president.
 - (b) the Director of Public Instruction.
 - (c) the Collector, Benares District.

- (d) the inspector of schools, Benares division,
- (e) the Civil Surgeon, Benares ;
- (2) Wilmot C. Dover, Esq., Bhinga *raj*, nominated by the Raja of Bhinga ;
- (3) Kshatriya members—
 - (a) The Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, C.I.E., of Kurri Sudauli, Rae Bareli, Oudh,
 - (b) The Hon'ble Raja Pratab Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Partabgarh, Oudh,
 - (c) Raja Sheo Mangal Singh of Mainpuri, United Provinces,
 - (d) Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh of Kasmanda, Sitapur, Oudh,
 - (e) Kunwar Bharat Singh, formerly of the statutory civil service of Shankargarh, Allahabad district, United Provinces,
 - (f) Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikanir, Rajputana,
 - (g) Lal Ambe Saran Singh, Sirguja, Benares,
 - (h) Mian Moti Singh, Dunera, Gurdaspur, Punjab,
 - (i) Kumar Dhian Singh, B.A., Kolta, Agra,
 - (j) Babu Chandrika Prasad Singh of Shiupurdiyar, Ballia, United Provinces,
 - (k) Babu Prasad Narayan Singh, B.A., of Kadirabad, United Provinces ;

IV—that vacancies among the Kshatriya members of the committee should be filled up by the Kshatriya Hitkarini Maha Sabha or in default by the remaining Kshatriya members of the said committee in such manner as to preclude any preponderance of members from a single district ;

V—that the said committee should elect their own vice-president and secretary from among themselves, preference being given to Kshatriya members ;

VI—that the said committee should frame its own rules and by-laws to regulate its proceedings, subject to the approval of the Local Government ;

VII—that the said committee should appoint a paid assistant secretary of the Kshatriya caste, Babu Prasad Narayan Singh, B.A., of Kadirabad, being appointed to the post in the first instance.

With the object of making the Hewett Kshatriya High School Endowment Fund adequate for the admission of 400 pupils, further securities to the value of Rs. 50,000 were, by notification no. 640, dated the 3rd July 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on similar terms.

Edward Kshatriya Scholarships Endowment Trust, Benares.

THE trust was created by Rajashi Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga in the district of Bahrnich, to perpetuate the memory of the late King-Emperor, Edward VII. The fund is primarily intended to provide for the educational advancement of Kshatriya students who have passed the matriculation or the school-leaving certificate examination from the Hewett Kshatriya High School at Benares.

Government promissory note no. 200955 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for Rs. 25,000.

Government promissory note no. 227833 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for Rs. 5,000.

On the necessary application being made the fund which consisted of the securities specified in the margin, was, by notification no. ³⁶⁵ XV-341, dated the 17th March 1911, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, on the following conditions :—

- (1) that the number and value of the scholarships to be awarded should be—
 - (a) two Intermediate course scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 each per mensem ;
 - (b) two Upper Subordinate course scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each per mensem, and
 - (c) two Agricultural course scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each per mensem ;
- (2) that the scholarships indicated (a) should be tenable for two years either at the Queen's College, Benares, the Muir Central College, Allahabad, or the Canning College, Lucknow, and were intended to enable the scholarship holders to prepare for the Intermediate examination of the Allahabad University ; those indicated (b) should be tenable for three years at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, and were intended to enable the scholarship holders to prepare for the Upper Subordinate (Overseer's) examination ; and those indicated (c) should be tenable for two and a half years at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, and were intended to enable the scholarship holders to prosecute agricultural studies ;
- (3) that of the abovementioned scholarships one Intermediate course scholarship should be awarded every year, the remainder being awarded according to the funds available for the purpose whilst the administrators of the trust were to have sole discretion as to the allotment of these other scholarships ;
- (4) that only Kshatriya students who had passed the matriculation or the school-leaving certificate examination from the Hewett Kshatriya High School, Benares, should be eligible for the scholarships : provided that in the event of there being no such eligible candidates, then the scholarships should be awarded to Kshatriya students of any other school who having passed either of the said examinations, come within the definition of Kshatriya as given in paragraph 4 of the notification in this department no. ¹¹³⁹ XV-181, dated the 14th December 1908, and who produced certificates of good character and loyalty ;
- (5) that in awarding scholarships preference should be given to those who had passed in a higher division, he who stood first having his choice of the scholarships that were available and so on, and that the election of Kshatriya students from other schools should be determined by their position in the matriculation or the school-leaving certificate examination ;
- (6) that the scholarships might be held along with government scholarships ;
- (7) that the selected candidates for the scholarships should be required to execute an agreement to the effect that they would

aloof from the contagion of sedition and hatred towards Government : that they would abide by the rules of the respective institutions in which the scholarships were tenable and would not leave the institutions before the completion of the full term for which the scholarships had been awarded except on the score of ill-health certified by proper medical authority to the satisfaction of the authority who had made the award, and that breach of any of the said conditions should involve a forfeiture of the scholarships and a liability to refund the amount actually received on account of the same, the Commissioner of the Benares division being the authority to decide whether a scholarship was liable to forfeiture for disloyalty ;

- (8) that the distribution of the scholarships to be allotted between students who had passed the matriculation and the school-leaving certificate examinations should be left to the discretion of the Hewett Kshatriya High School Committee ;
- (9) that all savings which might accrue from the income derived from the endowment should be allowed to accumulate, and when there was a sufficient amount, it should be added to the funds vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to give effect to the purposes of the trust.

By notification no. ³⁶⁶~~XV-344~~, dated the 17th March 1911, a scheme was settled for the administration of the fund under section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act VI of 1890. This scheme provides that—

- (1) the Commissioner, Benares division, and the inspector of schools, Benares division, shall administer the Edward Kshatriya Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares ;
- (2) the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the funds vested in him on account of this trust, to the said inspector of schools who shall pay the same into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts ;
- (3) the said inspector of schools shall in the month of March of every year call on the Hewett Kshatriya High School Committee to nominate a candidate for the scholarship. In the event of the said committee not being able to nominate a candidate, then the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, shall be asked to submit a nomination, agreeable to the terms of the trust ;
- (4) the said inspector of schools shall—
 - (a) for purposes of the trust, draw on such income by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts,
 - (b) in books to be kept by him, enter or cause to be entered, full and true accounts of all money received and paid respectively on account of the trust,
 - (c) cause the books so kept up to be audited by such agency as the Local Government may from time to time direct, paying from the trust funds the fee, if any, for the time being prescribed for each such audit, and
 - (d) on demand, submit annually to such public servant as the Local Government may from time to time direct, an abstract of these accounts and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the said trust as the Local Government may from time to time see fit to require.

In G. O. no. ⁴⁰³~~XV-344~~, dated the 22nd March 1911, it was directed that the accounts of the trust would be audited by the local funds auditors, no charge being made for the same.

Bijnor High School Endowment Trust.

On the application of the Director of Public Instruction and the Chairman, district board, Bijnor, being the persons acting in the administration of the above trust, government securities of the value of Rs. 10,000 were, by notification no. $\frac{1174}{IX-3}$, dated the 15th September 1891, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest of the said moneys should be expended on the maintenance of a high school at Bijnor. Subsequently on the provincialization of the high school, the following scheme for the administration of the trust was settled by notification no. $\frac{882}{XV-66}$, dated the 29th June 1911 :—

- (i) that the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of schools, Rohilkhand division, should administer the trust ;
- (ii) that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments should remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the Inspector of schools, Rohilkhand division, who should pay the same into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts ;
- (iii) that the said Inspector of schools should draw on the interest which had accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

School and Dispensary Endowment at Sherkot, Bijnor district.

IN 1867 Chaudhris Umrao Singh and Basant Singh of Sherkot in the Bijnor district left an endowment of Rs. 20,000 for the establishment of a school and dispensary at Sherkot. A dispensary building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,500 and a school building at a cost of Rs. 2,500. On receipt of an application from the Collector of Bijnor government securities to the value of Rs. 17,100, which represented the balance of the original endowment of Rs. 20,000 and the subsequent savings which had accumulated, together with the two buildings occupied by the school and dispensary, were, by notification no. $\frac{2941-E}{III-468}$, dated the 2nd November 1892, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms :—

- (i) that the administrators of the property should be the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and the Chairman, district board, Bijnor ;
- (ii) that the interest accruing on Rs. 9,000 of the above securities should be expended on the maintenance of the school ;
- (iii) that the interest accruing on Rs. 8,100 of the above securities should be expended on the maintenance of the dispensary ; and
- (iv) that the buildings occupied severally by the school and dispensary should continue to be occupied by them.

Subsequently by notification no. 432, dated the 9th May 1906, further securities of the value of Rs. 1,000 belonging to the fund were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be paid to the Chairman, district board, Bijnor, and expended by him on the maintenance of the school.

**Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Ranjit Singh's Endowment for King Edward Coronation
Scholarships in the Bijnor district.**

IN commemoration of the local celebration of the Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra in January 1903, Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Ranjit Singh founded five scholarships of Rs. 4 each in the Bijnor high school. On his application government securities of the value of Rs. 8,000 were, by notification no. ⁶⁸⁵~~XV-513A~~, dated the 26th September 1903, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be made over to the Chairman of the district board, Bijnor, to be devoted to the payment of scholarships tenable at the government high school, Bijnor, on the following conditions:—

- (1) that ordinarily the scholarships should be five in number, of the value of Rs. 4 per mensem each, tenable for one year, and should not be awarded to a student already holding a government local scholarship;
- (2) that the Chairman, district board, and the donor, his heir, successor or nominee, should, at their discretion, award (a) two scholarships to the best boys reading in the entrance class, (b) two scholarships to the best boys reading in the preparatory entrance class and (c) one scholarship for proficiency in Sanskrit to any boy reading in the entrance, preparatory entrance, middle or lower middle class, to be given to each class in the foregoing order;
- (3) that the scholarships being primarily intended to enable poor students to study till they had passed the entrance examination, the circumstances of each boy should be considered in making the award;
- (4) that the Chairman, district board, the donor, his heir, successor or nominee should have full discretion to award, for special reasons, scholarships otherwise than as laid down in the foregoing conditions.

By notification no. 587, dated the 26th September 1903, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- (i) that the Chairman should administer the trust;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the interest on the invested funds to the Chairman, who should credit it to the district board's funds;
- (iii) that any interest unexpended at the close of the year should be allowed to accumulate until there was a sufficient amount and should then be invested in government securities, which should be vested in the Treasurer and added to the fund.

Duke of Edinburgh's Scholarship Endowment Trust, Cawnpore.

At the time of Prince Alfred's visit to Cawnpore in 1870 a scholarship of Rs. 4 per mensem was founded by the social improvement society, and by notification no. $\frac{31}{XV-721A}$, dated the 8th January 1906, a sum of Rs. 3,000 deposited by the above society was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for purposes of the scholarship and for two medals, valued at Rs. 26 each, to be awarded to the students of the government high school, Cawnpore, who were the most proficient in Arabic and Sanskrit. The scholarship, which is tenable for one year, was to be awarded, at the discretion of the head master of the above school, to the scholar who stood first in general proficiency at the annual examination. By notification no. 35, dated the 8th January 1906, a scheme of management was settled under which the Chairman of the district board, Cawnpore, administered the trust.

The North-Western Railway School, "Fairlawn," Mussoorie.

On the application of the Manager of the North-Western Railway Company, being the person acting in the administration of the trust, securities for money aggregating Rs. 6,500 were, by notification no. $\frac{1255E.}{III-396}$, dated the 11th August 1891, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest of the aforesaid sum should be applied towards the assistance of the North-Western Railway School, "Fairlawn," Mussoorie.

The Mul Chand Prize Endowment Trust, Etawah district.

ONE Mul Chand, Brahman, of village Malhausi in the Etawah district, deposited a sum of Rs. 100 in a government promissory note as a prize fund for girls reading in the girls' school at Bela, pargana Bidhuna, in that district. The amount was by notification no. $\frac{286}{XV-209A}$, dated the 25th March 1908, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the purchase of class books to be given as prizes in accordance with the following conditions:—

- (1) that as many class books as funds permit should be purchased annually and awarded as prizes to girls reading in the above school who were reported on by the teacher at the time of class promotion to be most deserving of them;
- (2) that in the event of the girls' school at Bela being closed, the income of the fund should be used for distributing class books as prizes in the same manner to girls reading in any other girls' school in the district.

By notification no. 290, dated the 25th March 1908, it was settled that the Chairman, district board, Etawah, should administer the trust, and that the Treasurer should remit the interest on the vested fund to the Chairman, who was to deposit it in the treasury and draw on the interest to make payments in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

Babu Sheo Nath Sinha's Jubilee Endowment Trust, Ghazipur.

THE trust was created in 1887 by Babu Sheo Nath Sinha of Ghazipur city in order to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The fund consisted of a government promissory note for Rs. 500 bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and Rs. 101-12-0 deposited in cash in the Post Office savings bank, the interest on which was to be expended in the payment of a scholarship of Rs. 2 per mensem tenable for one year by a student of the Victoria high school, Ghazipur, who, having stood highest in the second class in Sanskrit at the annual class examination, prosecuted his studies in the entrance class. The student had to be a native of the United Provinces. If there were no candidate qualified for the scholarship, the interest that year had to be paid to the donor or his legal successors. In 1905 the Local Funds auditors discovered that this latter condition had never been given effect to, but that the savings had been allowed to accumulate. Out of the accumulations, which amounted to Rs. 386-14-7, three government promissory notes for Rs. 300 were purchased to augment the funds of the trust, and the balance was credited to the district board to be withdrawn for purchase of another note for Rs. 100 when the accumulated interest permitted this to be done. This procedure was irregular, and as the donor was alive correspondence was entered into with him to validate the action taken in the matter.

This correspondence ended in Babu Sheo Nath Sinha deciding—

- (1) that so much of the original and accumulated funds be invested as would in government paper fetch an income of Rs. 24 per annum;
- (2) that the balance in hand less a small sum to be kept as reserve be made over to the Victoria school committee for repairs to the building;
- (3) that the first charge on the annual interest be the payment of the scholarship as originally proposed;
- (4) that any savings due to their being no boys eligible for the scholarship be paid in prizes in the Victoria school; and
- (5) that to secure continuity in the grant of prizes the Chairman should estimate and from time to time re-estimate the amount to be annually devoted to this purpose.

The Government, on being asked in August 1906 to approve these alterations, suggested, with the object of preventing any irregularities in the disposal of the income in future, that the fund be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The donor, however, had died, and in December 1906 his son, Babu Gobind Narayan Singh, made the necessary application for the trust to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. $\frac{344}{XV-198}$, dated the 10th April 1907, the trust, which consisted of Government of India stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 700, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to provide for conditions (3) and (4) above. Notification no. $\frac{882}{XV-198}$, dated the 30th September 1907, augmented the funds of the trust by Rs. 200 stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865.

By notification no. $\frac{319}{XV-198}$, dated the 10th April 1907, a scheme was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890) for the administration of the trust. This scheme provided for the administration of the trust by the Chairman of the district board of Ghazipur.

THE trust was created some time prior to the year 1905 by the taluqdars of the Gonda district with the object of commemorating the name of Mr. Ross, who was at one time the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda. The trust consisted of stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 6,000. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda had been constituted the administrator of the trust, and in July 1905 he made an application for the trust to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

By notification no. $\frac{322}{XV-749A}$, dated the 5th April 1906, the trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The scholarships are intended for boys who are or have been students in any high school in the Gonda district, the award being made to those boys who are considered most deserving. Any savings are to be devoted to increasing the number or amount of the scholarships or to be otherwise employed for the benefit of the scholarship holders, or, if the Deputy Commissioner considers it desirable and the amount is sufficient for the purpose, the fund is to be augmented and the interest devoted to the purposes of the trust.

By notification no. $\frac{827}{XV-749A}$, dated the 29th September 1906, the vesting order was amended to the extent of substituting the words "Chairman of the district board of Gonda" for the words "Deputy Commissioner of Gonda."

By notification no. $\frac{326}{XV-749A}$, dated the 5th April 1906, a scheme was settled under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), for the administration of the trust. This scheme constituted the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda as the administrator of the trust, laid down the value of the scholarships and provided for the manner of awarding the same.

By notification no. $\frac{831}{XV-749A}$, dated the 26th September 1906, the words "Chairman, district board, Gonda," were substituted for the words "Deputy Commissioner of Gonda" in the scheme referred to above.

By notification no. $\frac{155}{XV-13}$, dated the 23rd February 1910, the scheme was further amended. This amendment provided that boys for the scholarship of the value of Rs. 6 per mensem could be nominated by the head master of the school in which they had been studying.

**Bhaiya Jang Bahadur Singh Scholarship Endowment Trust in the
Gonda district.**

THE trust was created by Bhaiya Jang Bahadur Singh of Balrampur for the purpose of founding a scholarship, tenable for two years, for a male pupil of the Balrampur Lyall Collegiate School who obtains the highest place in the Allahabad University Matriculation examination and continues his studies for the Intermediate examination either at the High School at Fyzabad or at the Canning College, Lucknow.

By notification no. 128/XV—868, dated the 26th March 1897, securities amounting to Rs. 900 were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and by notification no. 1073/XV—868, dated the 10th December 1906, a scheme was settled for the administration of the trust. This scheme provides,—

- (1) that the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda shall administer the trust ;
- (2) that the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts ; and
- (3) that the Deputy Commissioner shall draw on the interest which has accrued by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

" Ishan " Scholarship Endowment Trust, Hardoi.

On the application of the trustees of the Ishan Scholarship Fund, securities of the value of Rs. 1,600 were, by notification no. $\frac{460}{XV-89A}$, dated the 12th December 1898, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon should be made over to the Chairman, district board, Hardoi, to be devoted to the payment of a scholarship tenable for a period of not more than one year, to that male pupil of the Hardoi high school who should stand first in the annual examination of class IX, bear a good moral character and prosecute his studies in the entrance class of the said school with diligence and attention: provided that if such pupil were already in receipt of any other scholarship, government or local, he should have no claim to the Ishan scholarship and the pupil who stood next to him in order of merit in the said examination should be held eligible for the scholarship, provided he fulfilled all the other conditions of award.

By notification no. 464, dated the 12th December 1898, the following scheme was settled for the administration of the trust:—

- (i) that the Chairman should administer the trust;
- (ii) that the Treasurer should remit the interest on the vested funds to the Chairman to be devoted to the purposes of the trust.

Krishna Murari Scholarship, Hardoi.

This scholarship was established in 1909 by Pandit Ikbal Shankar, a resident of the Hardoi district, in memory of his deceased son, Krishna Murari, with the object of helping a poor student of the district high school, in which the deceased was studying, by the grant of a scholarship of the value of Rs. 4 a month tenable for three years, to be awarded by the Chairman of the district board, Hardoi, on the nomination of the head master of the said school. The scholarship had been in existence since November 1904, but no action was taken till 1908 to have the fund formally vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. On the necessary application being made by the donor the fund, which consisted of 5 per cent. municipal debentures for Rs. 1,000, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{154}{XV-40}$, dated the 9th February 1909, and notification no. 157 of the same date, settled a scheme for the administration of the fund. This scheme provided that the Chairman, district board, Hardoi, should administer the trust.

Baldēva Prasad Misra Scholarship Endowment Trust, Hardoi district.

In December 1907 Pandit Devi Sahai Misra, retired deputy collector and manager of the Hara estate, Bara Banki district, made an application for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of a sum of Rs. 2,000 consisting of government promissory notes of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1900-1 under the designation of the Baldeva Prasad Scholarship Endowment Trust, Hardoi, upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be applied to the award of a scholarship to a student of the Mallawan town school who having passed the vernacular final examination desired to prosecute his studies in English but was unable to do so for want of means. The scholarship, which was to be of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem, was to be tenable in the district high school at Hardoi. In awarding the scholarships preference was to be given to candidates in the following order:—

- (1) Members of the Misra family of Bhugwantnagar or to any family residing in that town and related to the said Misra family,
- (2) Brahman students residing in the town of Mallawan,
- (3) Hindu students residing in the town of Mallawan.

The donor subsequently provided that, in the event of students having equal claims, preference should be given to the one who obtained the highest number of marks in the vernacular final examination.

Any savings accruing to the credit of the trust were to be utilized in the award of a gold medal to a student of the Mallawan town school other than the scholarship holder, who, having passed the vernacular next in order of merit to the scholarship holder, joins the district high school, Hardoi, with a view to prosecuting his studies in English.

By notification no. $\frac{163}{XV-230}$, dated the 9th February 1909, the trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the above terms, and notification no. $\frac{165}{XV-230}$ of the same date settled, under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, a scheme for the administration of the trust. This scheme provided among other things—

- (1) for the administration of the trust by a committee consisting of the Chairman, district board, Hardoi, the Inspector of schools, Lucknow, and Pandit Devi Sahai Misra, the donor. On Pandit Devi Sahai Misra's seat becoming vacant the Chairman was to select a member of the donor's family, or, in the absence of such a candidate, a suitable member of the family of Pandit Baldeo Prasad Misra to serve on the committee, and
- (2) for the audit by the Local Funds auditors of the accounts of the trust, the fee for such audit being fixed from time to time by Government.

In G. O. no. $\frac{628}{XV-83}$, dated the 4th July 1910, it was decided that the audit should be carried out free of charge.

Jubilee High School Endowment Trust at Lucknow, Oudh.

THE fund was brought into existence by an offer made by Munshi Newal Kishore, proprietor of the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow, to provide a sum of Rs. 15,000 as an endowment to meet the expenses of maintaining an anglo-ver-nacular school at Lucknow. Subsequently Rai Brij Bhukan Lal Bahadur sub-scribed Rs. 7,500 towards the undertaking. The school was opened on the 15th June 1887, under the name of the Jubilee high school, Lucknow, in honour of the jubilee of the Queen-Empress Victoria, in the nazul building known as Malika Jahan's palace, which was placed at the disposal of the managing board at a monthly rental of Rs. 5.

In October 1891 application was made by the Board of Trustees of the fund for the vesting of the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

By notification no. $\frac{82}{IX-168}$, dated the 4th February 1892, the fund, which consisted of government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 22,500, was vested in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing therefrom should be expended by the Board of Trustees in maintaining the school.

By notification no. $\frac{2001-E.}{III-472}$, dated the 29th June 1892, the vesting order was modified to provide for the interest of the endowment being made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow to be expended by the board of management, of which the Deputy Commissioner was a member, in maintaining the school.

By G. O. no. $\frac{2038-E.}{III-122-44}$, dated the 14th July 1892, rules were sanctioned for the management of the school. As these rules provided adequately for the adminis-tration of the income from the endowment which had been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments it was considered unnecessary to publish a separate scheme of management under the Charitable Endowments Act. Subsequently the committee of management had themselves registered as a society under Act XXI of 1860, and a memorandum of association was drawn up, approved and registered.

In 1906 a sub-committee, which was appointed for the purpose, reported on the urgent requirements and the financial position of the school. An examination of the question showed that if the school was to be improved, the only alternative was to convert it into a district board school. In the event of this being done, it was suggested that the income from the present endowment should be made available for scholarships at the school. The board of management however preferred the transfer of the school to the control of the Educational department and this arrangement was carried out.

By G. O. no. $\frac{251}{XV-122}$, dated the 17th March 1908, the position of visitors was assigned to the members of the late board of management of the school.

To give effect to the conversion of the endowment for the maintenance of the school into one for the provision of scholarships, various changes were made in the vesting order published with notification no. $\frac{2001-E.}{III-472}$, dated the 29th June 1892. The scheme, as now constituted, is as follows:—

“The interest accruing on the funds of the endowment shall be expended in providing scholarships for students of the Jubilee high school, Lucknow, on the conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

- (1) that subject to the provision in condition 10, four scholarships shall be awarded annually to students of the Jubilee high school who, after passing the final examination from the said school (whether the matri-culation, school-leaving certificate or any other equivalent examina-tion) continue their studies in the Canning College, Lucknow;

- (2) that the scholarships shall be tenable for two years and shall be of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem for the first year and of Rs. 10 per mensem for the second year;
- (3) that two of the said scholarships shall be awarded to the students who stand highest in the matriculation examination : provided that at least one of these scholarships shall be awarded to one such student taking up science as his optional subject for the said examination ;
- (4) that the remaining two of the said scholarships shall be awarded to the students who stand highest in the school-leaving certificate examination : provided that at least one of these scholarships shall be awarded to one such student taking up science as his optional subject for the said examination ;
- (5) that if at any time the Jubilee high school shall cease to prepare students for the matriculation examination, the scholarships intended for matriculated students shall be awarded to the students who stand highest in any other examination which may be substituted as an equivalent for the matriculation examination either by the Allahabad University or by the department of Public Instruction, United Provinces, subject to the proviso contained in condition (3) ;
- (6) that failing the substitution of the examination referred to in condition (5), the scholarships intended for matriculated students shall be awarded to the students who obtain the next highest places to those mentioned in condition (4) subject to the proviso contained therein ;
- (7) that the scholarships shall not be tenable along with any other scholarship awarded by any other authority ;
- (8) that the scholarships shall be paid through the Principal of the Canning College ;
- (9) that it shall be competent for the inspector of schools, Lucknow division, on the advice of the committee of visitors of the said school, to withhold a scholarship—
 - (a) if the student's circumstances in the opinion of the committee are such as not to need assistance, or
 - (b) if in the opinion of the committee on the advice of the head master, the student's record at the school has not been satisfactory ;
- (10) that in the event of a student being declared ineligible for a scholarship under condition 9 (a), he shall be awarded a medal costing not less than Rs. 100 and shall be entitled to the designation of honorary scholar ;
- (11) that in the event of a student being declared ineligible for a scholarship under condition 9 (b), the scholarship shall be awarded to the student next in order of merit."

By notification no. $\frac{157}{XV-151}$, dated the 2nd February 1911, the shops situated on land adjoining the school which were held in trust for the endowment, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the income accruing therefrom should be expended, after meeting the necessary expenses for the upkeep of the shops, in the provision of scholarships on the terms detailed above.

By notification no. $\frac{158}{XV-151}$, dated the 2nd February 1911, a scheme was settled for the administration of the fund. This scheme provides that—

- I—the inspector of schools, Lucknow division, for the time being shall administer the Jubilee High School Trust Endowment at Lucknow, Oudh ;
- II—the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said inspector of schools who shall credit it to the provincial section

of the general accounts, and shall draw from this account all sums necessary for making payments in pursuance of the terms of the trust ;

III—the landed property vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments shall be managed by the committee of visitors of the Jubilee high school ;

IV—the profits of the landed property vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments shall be made over by the said committee to the inspector of schools, Lucknow division, who shall dispose of them in the manner described in article II above.

The Canning College Fund, Lucknow.

THE management of the Canning College, Lucknow, was vested in a committee of management comprised partly of government officials, and the securities pertaining to the fund stood in the name of "The Commissioner of the Lucknow division and President of the Canning College Committee." It was pointed out to the committee that the only official who could be constituted trustee was the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and a suggestion was made to vest the fund in this official under Act VI of 1890. The committee accepted this view, and in January 1895 the necessary application was made for the vesting of the trust funds connected with the college in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

The respective endowments were—

- (1) Canning College Scholarship and Medal funds and
- (2) Canning College Association's general invested funds.

By notification no. $\frac{79}{XV-431}$, dated the 8th February 1895, government securities of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock of 1865 amounting to Rs. 4,000 and constituting the Canning College Scholarship and Medal Funds were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on condition that the interest accruing thereon should be applied in the following manner :—

- (1) the interest on the sum of Rs. 1,500 in providing the Seth Jubilee Scholarship, founded by Seth Raghubar Dayal of Muizuddinpur, tenable for two years, to be awarded by the Principal of the Canning College to a poor deserving student in the Sanskrit department of the college ;
- (2) the interest on the sum of Rs. 1,500 in providing the Empress of India gold medal, founded by Rana Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh, K.C.I.E., to be awarded in each year by the Principal of the Canning College to the first student of the said college in Sanskrit ;
- (3) the interest on the sum of Rs. 1,000 in providing the Maharaja of Jhalawar's gold medal, to be awarded in each year by the Principal of the Canning College to the first graduate of the said college in English.

By notification no. $\frac{81}{III-431}$, dated the 8th February 1895, government securities of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock of 1865 amounting to Rs. 65,000 and constituting the general invested funds of the Canning College Association were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, on condition that the interest accruing thereon should be applied to the general purposes of the Canning College Association. The object of the association is to give collegiate instruction to the youth of the province of Oudh irrespective of race and creed and to promote the higher education of the province generally. As the association had been registered as a society and rules had been framed for its regulation, a separate scheme for the administration of the trust property was not settled under section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act.

By notification no. $\frac{545}{XV-431}$, dated the 16th June 1906, the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments was divested of securities amounting to Rs. 5,000 in value out of those belonging to the Canning College general invested funds, as the money was needed for some alterations in the buildings attached to the college. And by notification no. $\frac{306}{XV-66}$, dated the 31st March 1908, the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments was further divested of securities amounting to Rs. 40,000 in value for the same purpose.

In 1909, it was decided (cf. G. O. no. $\frac{461}{XV-66}$, dated the 19th May 1909) that the college should be exempted from the payment of a fee for the audit of its accounts by the Local Funds auditors.

Notification no. $\frac{563}{XV-66}$, dated the 17th April 1911, divested the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of securities amounting to Rs. 20,000 for the construction of new buildings for the college.

Turnbull Memorial Endowment Trust, Moradabad.

THE object of the fund was to perpetuate the memory of the late Colonel A. D. Turnbull, R.E., among the agricultural classes of India, but as the subscriptions collected were not large enough for such an extensive scheme, it was decided by the committee of the fund that it should be devoted to the education of Jat tribes inhabiting the villages bordering on the Jumna canals in the Meerut and Delhi divisions with whom Colonel Turnbull had been intimately connected in the course of his long career in those divisions. In 1867 the committee, having Rs. 4,554-2-9 in hand, made the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, the trustee of the fund. In 1869 promissory notes of Rs. 1,000 each were purchased; in the two following years promissory notes of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 800 were purchased.

In 1905 the property consisted of government promissory notes for Rs. 5,800 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in July of that year the Director of Public Instruction made an application for the fund to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Notification no. $\frac{774}{XV-728A-4-6}$, dated the 7th December 1905, so vested the fund, on condition that the interest was to be expended on the education of Jat scholars of the districts of Meerut, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr upon conditions which were specified. Women were not to be excluded from the benefits of the scheme.

Notification no. $\frac{527}{XV-175}$, dated the 1st July 1908, amended the vesting order by substituting the word "Meerut" for the word "Moradabad" wherever it occurred.

By notification no. $\frac{777}{XV-728A-7-9}$, dated the 7th December 1905, a scheme for the administration of the trust under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, was formulated. This scheme provided that the Director of Public Instruction was to administer the fund and that the circle inspector was, on behalf of the Director, to keep the accounts of the trust.

Notification no. $\frac{4}{XV-728A}$, dated the 2nd January 1907, amended the scheme so as to require the accounts of the trusts to be audited annually by the Local Funds auditors, free of charge, at the time of the audit of the district fund of Moradabad. By notification no. $\frac{530}{XV-175}$, dated the 1st July 1908, the word "Meerut" was substituted for the word "Moradabad" wherever it occurred in the scheme as amended.

Meerut College Endowment Fund in the United Provinces.

WHEN the rules for the conduct of the affairs of the recently established Meerut College came under consideration in 1893, it was suggested that the managing body should be composed in part of official members. The Government was advised that as by law a board of this description could not be constituted a board of trustees, its duties should be narrowed down to those of management, and the trust property should be vested in the official trustee expressly created for such purposes by Act VI of 1890. A rule was thus framed requiring all securities for money other than those required for current expenditure and other college property to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890.

In compliance with this rule, applications were made from time to time to the Local Government for the vesting of securities for money in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Between the years 1894 and 1903 Rs. 1,00,000 was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and the notifications quoted below specify the securities which were on each occasion so vested:—

	Description of security.	Number.	Interest.	Loan.	Amount.
					Rs.
(1) No. $\frac{202}{III-608-4}$, dated the 3rd July 1894.	Government promissory note.	235816	4	1842-3	25,000
		204714			
	Ditto ...	349473	4	1865	25,000
(2) No. $\frac{14}{XV-608}$, dated the 11th January 1900.	Ditto ...	118084	3½	1865	15,000
	Ditto ...	117838	3½	1865	5,000
	Ditto ...	116126	3½	1865	5,000
(3) No. $\frac{492}{XV-608}$, dated the 17th August 1903.	Ditto ...	088083	3½	1842-3	10,000
	Ditto ...	088084	3½	1842-3	10,000
	Ditto ...	077570	3½	1854-5	5,000

By notification no. $\frac{859}{XV-608}$, dated the 5th October 1906, the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments was divested of securities amounting to Rs. 30,000 in value out of those belonging to the fund. This sum represented the amount needed for providing new buildings for the college.

**Ishan Memorial Medals Endowment Trust, Government District School in the
Moradabad district.**

THE fund was created in 1903 by the pupils, friends and admirers of Babu Ishan Chandar Banerji, late head master of the district school, Moradabad, with a view to perpetuate his name in connection with the school in which he had served for about ten years. The committee had collected Rs. 600 for the purpose, and at a meeting held in June 1903 it was decided that the money should be converted into government securities and that the interest accruing thereon should be expended annually in awarding two medals of the value of Rs. 10 each to boys of the district high school, the medals being designated the "Ishan Memorial Medals."

The Director of Public Instruction, who had been asked to accept the money for the purposes of the trust, suggested that the fund should be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. On the necessary application being made, the fund, which consisted of a government promissory note, no. 004760 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1900-1 for Rs. 600, was made over to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{183}{XV-562A}$, dated the 24th March 1904. The primary object of the fund was to provide for the award of medals to the pupils of the district school who had been successful in the University entrance and school final examinations; but in the event of there being no successful candidates, the money was to be awarded as prizes in cash or books to such deserving students of the school as the head master might recommend.

By notification no. $\frac{179}{XV-562A}$, dated the 24th March 1903, a scheme was settled for the administration of the trust. This scheme provided that the Inspector of schools of the circle in which Moradabad was included, should administer the trust.

By notification no. $\frac{670}{XV-161}$, dated the 12th July 1909, the medals were made awardable on the results of the school-leaving certificate or matriculation examination.

Amroha High School Endowment Fund in the Moradabad district.

THE Anglo-vernacular school at Amroha was, in the year 1902, found by the Inspector of schools to be in an inefficient state, the masters being insufficient in numbers and very much underpaid. Funds were therefore needed to keep the school from extinction, and with the object of collecting subscriptions an educational committee was formed.

A sum of Rs. 6,705-10-0 was collected by this committee, and in the year 1903 the chairman of the district board applied for permission to convert this sum into government promissory notes, which were to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. This proposal was approved and notification no. $\frac{560}{XV-745}$, dated the 8th September 1904, vested the fund* in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon

Government promissory notes nos.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.
125143...	34 per cent. loan of 1865.	2,000
155144 ..		2,000
157643...		1,000
157646...		1,000
157702...		500

the terms that the interest accruing thereon was to be drawn by the chairman, district board, Moradabad, and expended by him on the advancement of higher education in Amroha.

By notification no. $\frac{561}{XV-745}$, dated the 8th September 1904, a scheme was settled for the administration of the fund. This scheme provided, among other things, that—

- (1) the management of the fund should be vested in a committee consisting of the chairman, district board (*ex officio*), and two gentlemen each of the Hindu, Shia and Sunni castes ;
- (2) in the event of the death or resignation of any of the appointed members of the committee, a new member should be elected by the remaining members with the proviso that a Hindu was to succeed a Hindu, a Shia to succeed a Shia and a Sunni to succeed a Sunni ;
- (3) the income derived from the proceeds of the fund should be devoted to the improvement of the high school at Amroha ; and in the event of the Amroha high school being closed, to the furtherance of the secondary or technical education of the residents of Amroha by the grant of scholarships or otherwise as the said committee might deem fit, and that
- (4) the accounts should be kept in the post office savings bank.

By notification no. $\frac{639}{XV-745}$, dated the 25th July 1906, the scheme of administration was amended so as to secure the accounts being kept in the government treasury to the credit of the district fund constituted by the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1906.

The school having been subsequently provincialized, it became necessary to dissociate the chairman, district board, from the management of the fund, and to include the accounts in the provincial section of the general accounts. Notification no. $\frac{1029}{XV-341}$, dated the 11th July 1911, gave effect to these changes, the Inspector of schools, Rohilkhand division, taking the place of the chairman, district board. The revised scheme also provided for the accounts of the trust being audited by the local funds auditors free of charge.

Raghubar Madhuri Saran Memorial Scholarship Endowment Trust,
Moradabad.

On the application of Sahu Joti Prasad, *rais*, of Jagadhari in the Umballa district, Punjab, and Sahu Badri Prasad, *rais*, of Ohandausi in the Moradabad district, funds consisting of Government of India stock of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 3,000 were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. ¹¹⁹¹~~XV-593A~~, dated the 30th December 1908, to be applied in trust upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the payment of a scholarship on the following conditions :—

- (1) that a scholarship of the value of Rs. 8 a month, which shall be tenable for two years, be awarded every alternate year to a poor Agarwala student of the Vaish caste of Ohandausi, who, having taken Sanskrit as his second language, stands highest among the successful candidates of this class at the school-leaving certificate examination, or, if no such candidate is forthcoming, at the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University, and reads during the tenure of the scholarship at an institution affiliated to the said university for the intermediate examination of that university ;
- (2) that failing such a student the scholarship shall be awarded, for one year only, to an Agarwala student of the Vaish caste of the said town of Ohandausi, who, having taken Sanskrit as his second language, stood highest among this class of successful candidates at the matriculation examination of the said university, and is reading in the second year class for the intermediate examination at an institution affiliated to the said university ;
- (3) that failing a student fulfilling condition 1 or 2 in any year, the scholarship shall be awarded, for that year only, to any poor and deserving Agarwala student from the Moradabad district who, having taken Sanskrit as his second language, stood highest among this class of successful candidates at the matriculation examination of the said university, and is reading in an institution affiliated to the said university for the intermediate examination ;
- (4) that failing a student fulfilling condition 1, 2 or 3 in any year, the scholarship shall be awarded, for that year only, to any poor and deserving Hindu student from the said town of Ohandausi who, having taken Sanskrit as his second language, stood highest among this class of successful candidates at the matriculation examination of the said university, and is reading at an institution affiliated to the said university for the intermediate examination ;
- (5) that the scholarship shall not be held simultaneously with any other scholarship ;
- (6) that the holder of the scholarship shall take up Sanskrit as his second language in the intermediate examination ;
- (7) that the student to whom the scholarship is awarded shall undertake to study diligently and, in the event of grave misconduct on his part or of persistent neglect of his studies, he shall be liable to the forfeiture of the whole or a part of his scholarship as the administrators of the trust may deem fit ;
- (8) that any interest accruing from the trust fund not expended in accordance with the terms of the trust shall be allowed to accumulate, and that the sum so accumulated shall be spent in awarding a scholarship to any other Agarwala student of the Moradabad district in any future years,

subject to such conditions as the administrators of the trust may deem fit ;

(9) that the year for purposes of conditions 1 to 4 shall begin on the 1st July and end on the 30th June.

A committee consisting of Sahu Joti Prasad, Sahu Badri Prasad and the chairman, district board, Moradabad, were appointed administrators of the trust. On the death of either Sahu Joti Prasad or Sahu Badri Prasad his place on the committee is to be filled by the head of the family.

**" Shugan Chand Biwah " or Marriage Scholarship Endowment Trust
in the Muzaffarnagar district.**

THE trust was created by Lala Tota Ram and Shambhu Nath of Saharanpur in 1892 for the establishment of a Sanskrit scholarship. The endowment was made on the occasion of the marriage of the son and nephew of the donors with the object of setting an example to the people of the country that there were more profitable ways of spending money than in indulging in extravagances at wedding feasts.

The donors constituted Lala Nihal Chand, *rais* and honorary magistrate of Muzaffarnagar, as the trustee. The terms of the trust required that the scholarship should be awarded to a student of the Agarwal Vais caste in the third-year class of the district school who took Sanskrit as his second language. Failing such a student, the scholarship was to be given to the best student in the fourth class, savings being utilized for the purchase of prizes for the scholar who qualified in the following year, or being carried to the capital of the trust.

On the necessary application being made by Lala Nihal Chand, the fund, which consisted of a government promissory note no. 224560 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-3 for Rs. 600, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification no. $\frac{388E}{III-435}$, dated the 9th June 1893.

By notification no. $\frac{124}{XV-455}$, dated the 10th February 1908, the words "Shugan Chand Biwah" were substituted for the words "Shujan Chand Bowa" wherever they occurred in the notification of the 9th June 1893.

By G. O. no. $\frac{392}{III-455}$, dated the 9th June 1893, a scheme was settled for the administration of the trust. This scheme provided for the administration of the trust by—

- (1) the Chairman, district board, Muzaffarnagar,
- (2) the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces,
- (3) Lala Nihal Chand, or, in the event of his death, such person belonging to his family as the district board may select.

Partabgarh Coronation Scholarships Endowment Trust in the Partabgarh district in the United Provinces.

THE fund was created out of savings from the subscriptions collected for the celebration of the festivities of the coronation of King Edward VII in the Partabgarh district. The "Coronation" Committee of the Partabgarh district who had converted the money at their disposal into government promissory notes of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,700, made an application in 1903 for the fund to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on condition that the interest accruing thereon should be made over to the Chairman of the district board of Partabgarh and that the said Chairman should devote such interest to the payment of scholarships tenable at the government high school at Partabgarh, the number, amount and award of the scholarships being at the discretion of the Chairman.

Notification no. $\frac{687}{XV-542A}$, dated the 20th November 1903, so vested the fund, and notification no. $\frac{688}{XV-542A}$, dated the 20th November 1903, settled, under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, a scheme for the administration of the fund. The Chairman of the district board was constituted the administrator.

Notification no. $\frac{983}{XV-542A}$, dated the 14th November 1906, amended the scheme so as to require the accounts of the trust to be audited annually by the Local Funds auditors, free of charge, at the time of the audit of the district fund of Partabgarh.

Lady Hewett Scholarships Endowment Trust, Rao Bareilly.

This trust was created by the Rani Sahiba of Khajurgaon in the Rao Bareilly district for the purpose of founding scholarships to be awarded in the name of Lady Hewett, the wife of the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to poor girls in any of the girls' schools at Rao Bareilly.

Notification no. 452/XV—179, dated the 29th March 1911, vested the fund,

Calcutta Municipal debentures of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1894-95:—

No.	Rs.	Rs.
447 for 500	2,500
448 " 1,000	
449 " 1,000	
Government promissory note no. 22667 of the 2½ per cent. loan of 1895 for	400
Total	...	<u>2,900</u>

which consisted of the securities specified in the margin in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

By notification no. 448/XV—177, dated the 29th March 1911, a scheme was settled for the administration of the trust. This scheme provides—

- (1) that the Chairman, district board, Rao Bareilly, shall administer the trust;
- (2) that the value of the scholarships shall vary in amount from eight annas to Re. 1 per mensem and shall be tenable for one year;
- (3) that the scholars shall be nominated in the month of March by the Circle Inspectress of Girls' Schools subject to the approval of the Chairman; and
- (4) that the accounts of the trust shall be audited once a year by the Local Funds auditors.

In G. O. no. 458/XV—177, dated the 29th March 1911, it was decided that no fees were to be charged for the audit of the accounts of the trust.

Colvin Scholarship Endowment Trust, Sitapur.

The trust was created in 1889 by Seth Raghubar Dayal, Talukdar of Moizuddinpur in the Sitapur district, for the purpose of providing a scholarship to be called the "Colvin scholarship" for award to a boy in the entrance class of the district school. The Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur was constituted the administrator of the trust, and in April 1905 he made application for the trust, which consisted of stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 2,100 to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

By notification no. $\frac{108}{XV-725A}$, dated the 29th January 1906, the trust was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments after the donor had been consulted as to the conditions on which the scholarship was to be given. The scholarship was primarily intended for a Khattri student considered to be most deserving in the district high school; failing any such student it was to be given to any other Hindu student who was considered to be most deserving.

Notification no. $\frac{111}{XV-725A}$, dated the 29th January 1906, settled a scheme for the administration of the trust. This scheme provided that the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur was to administer the trust, and that the value of the scholarship should not be less than Rs. 6 per mensem. By notification no. $\frac{231}{XV-725A}$, dated the 1st November 1906, the scheme was amended, so as to provide for the accounts of the trust being audited annually, free of charge, by the Local Fund auditors.

The Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee Endowment Trusts, Sultanpur.

The Jubilee Prize Fund was created by Pandit Mewa Ram, deputy collector, Babu Madhu Sudan Mukerji, head master of the district school, Sultanpur, and Munchi Sajjad Hussain, second master of the said school, to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The fund consisted of Rs. 260, which was deposited in the post office savings bank. The interest on it was to be given at the discretion of the head master to the most successful students of the Sultanpur district school at the entrance and English middle examinations.

The Diamond Jubilee Fund was created by Babu Madho Sudan Mukerji in 1897. It consisted of a government promissory note for Rs. 100, and the interest accruing thereon was to be given to the student in the class of the Sultanpur district school preparing for the entrance examination who was most successful in the annual prize distribution of the school.

In 1906 the head master of the said school, who was administering the trusts in question, made an application for the vesting of the trusts in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Notification no. $\frac{109}{XV-7-3A}$, dated the 5th February 1907, vested the trusts, which consisted of stock of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively. As the middle English examination had been abolished, the Jubilee prize was made awardable on the results of the entrance examination of the Allahabad University and the annual promotion examination of class VIII.

By notification no. $\frac{113}{XV-7-3A}$, dated the 5th February 1907, a scheme was settled under section 5(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), for the administration of the trusts. This scheme provided—

- (1) for the administration of the trusts by the head master of the district school, Sultanpur, and
- (2) for the annual auditing of the accounts of the trusts by the Local Funds auditors free of charge.

Pyare Lal Educational Fund, Saharanpur.

The fund was created by Munshi Pyare Lal, son of Munshi Behari Lal, Kayasth Bhatnagar, of the family of kanungos, a resident of Saharanpur, for the purpose of founding Kayasth scholarships for boys and for encouraging female education. The endowment had been completed by Munshi Pyare Lal before his death, but the formalities of vesting the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments could not be effected during his lifetime.

Notification no. $\frac{1056}{XV-107}$, dated the 14th July 1911, vested the fund, which consisted of securities for money of the value of Rs. 17,000, in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the following terms:—

- (a) that the interest accruing on Rs. 10,000 should be expended in the payment of scholarships on the following conditions:—
- (1) that there should be three scholarships to be granted every alternate year of the value of Rs. 6, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per mensem, styled respectively the matriculation, the intermediate and B.A. Pyare Lal scholarships;
 - (2) that the tenure of the scholarships should, subject to condition (6), be limited to two years each;
 - (3) that the scholarships should be open to students of the Kayasth community resident within the United Provinces, preference being given to those of the Bhatnagar caste who lived in the Saharanpur district;
 - (4) that the matriculation scholarship should be awarded to such student as had passed with credit the VIII or upper middle standard examination and who desired to continue his studies in any recognized school in the Saharanpur district for the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University with Sanskrit, if possible, as his second language, who might be selected by the committee appointed for the management of the trust: failing any such candidate the scholarship might be awarded to any Kayasth student selected by the said committee, preference being given to the Bhatnagar caste;
 - (5) that the intermediate and B.A. scholarships should be awarded respectively to such students of the Kayasth community, preferably of the Bhatnagar caste, who having stood highest in order of merit in the matriculation and intermediate examinations of the Allahabad University, proposed to continue their studies further in any recognized college in the United Provinces with Sanskrit, if possible, as their optional subject;
 - (6) that the retention of a scholarship should depend upon the general conduct of the holder, and the progress he made in his studies at school or college;
 - (7) that all savings which might accrue in the income derived from the endowment should be utilized in awarding medals and prizes to indigent deserving boys (other than the Pyare Lal scholarship holders) of the Kayasth community and by preference of the Bhatnagar caste, the manner of award and the value being left to the discretion of the committee;
- (b) that the interest accruing on Rs. 7,000 should be paid monthly to the Edward Hindu girls' school, Saharanpur; provided that in the event of this school ceasing to exist, the amount should be made over to any other similar Sanatan Dharma girls' school in the town or district of Saharanpur, and that failing any such institution the

be paid to a similar institution in the Meerut division ; or failing such an institution then to a similar school in the United Provinces.

By notification no. $\frac{1057}{XV-107}$, dated the 14th July 1911, a scheme was settled for the administration of the trust property.

This scheme is as follows—

I.—The administration of the Pyare Lal Educational Fund, Saharanpur, shall be vested in a committee of management consisting of—

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (1) The Collector of Saharanpur, <i>ex officio</i> . | } Appointed members. |
| (2) Mr. Satyendra Prasad Sanyal, munsarim, Judge's court, Saharanpur. | |
| (3) Munshi Nawal Kishore, Bhatnagar, son of Munshi Devi Dayal, of Saharanpur. | |
| (4) Lala Jagnandan Prasad of Saharanpur ... | |

(NOTE.—One member of the committee shall be selected from the donor's family, provided that a member of that family be available and willing to serve thereon.)

II.—In the event of a vacancy occurring amongst the appointed members by death, resignation or prolonged absence from the United Provinces, the remaining members shall appoint a person to the vacant seat.

(NOTE.—Absence extending over two years is to be deemed to be a prolonged absence.)

III.—The Collector of Saharanpur shall be the secretary of the committee.

IV.—A candidate for a scholarship shall be required to furnish—

- (1) a certificate of character signed by the head of the school or college in which he has last studied or by two other respectable persons to whom he may be personally known,
- (2) a certificate signed by two well-known members of the Kayasth community showing that he is born of Kayasth parents legally married and is not an outcaste, and
- (3) a medical certificate signed by a qualified medical practitioner as to his fitness for study.

V.—It shall be open to the committee of management for any cause of which they shall be sole judge not to accept a candidate notwithstanding that he is otherwise eligible.

VI.—The Collector of Saharanpur shall call for a report, once a quarter, in regard to the progress and conduct of the scholarship holders, and in the event of these being unsatisfactory, shall consult the committee in regard to the continuance of the scholarship.

The decision of the majority of the committee in regard to the discontinuance of the scholarship or otherwise shall prevail.

Should the committee be equally divided, the casting vote shall be given by the Collector of Saharanpur.

**The LaTouche Anglo-vernacular School Endowment Trust, Payagpur,
Bahraich.**

On the application of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, on behalf of Raja Bindeshri Prasad Singh, minor proprietor of the Payagpur estate, Bahraich district, certain landed properties and funds to the value of Rs. 30,000 were, by notification no. 659/XV—495A, dated the 24th July 1907, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on the following conditions, viz.—

- I—that in the building included in the said trust an Anglo-vernacular school, under the name of the LaTouche Anglo-vernacular school, Payagpur, should be established;
- II—that the interest accruing on the vested funds belonging to the trust should be expended on the pay of teachers and other necessary charges for the maintenance of the said school;
- III—that the school should be maintained as an Anglo-vernacular school, teaching up to such standard as can be attained with the income at its disposal;
- IV—that the administration of the school should be conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of the department of Public Instruction for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the time being in force for Anglo-vernacular schools;
- V—that no person should by reason of his caste or creed be debarred from reading in the said school.

By notification no. 662/XV—495A, dated the 25th July 1907, subsequently modified by notifications nos. 701/XV—495A, dated the 8th August 1907, and 412/XV—495A, dated the 12th May 1910, a scheme was settled for the administration of the trust under section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act VI of 1890. This scheme provides that—

- (1) a committee of management consisting of the following members shall administer the LaTouche Anglo-vernacular School Endowment Trust, Payagpur, district Bahraich, in accordance with the terms laid down in the vesting order:—
 - (a) the proprietor of the Payagpur estate, district Bahraich for the time being,
 - (b) the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich for the time being,
 - (c) the Inspector of schools, for the time being, of the circle in which Bahraich is situated,
 - (d) the assistant surgeon of the Payagpur dispensary for the time being;
- (2) the committee of management shall elect a chairman and a secretary from among its members;
- (3) at meetings of the committee two members shall form a quorum;
- (4) in case of any difference of opinion in regard to any point or matter connected with the management and discharge of the trust the opinion of the majority of the committee of management shall prevail, and that in the event of an equality of votes the chairman shall have the casting vote;
- (5) the committee shall have authority to make rules for the conduct of its business;
- (6) the management of the school shall be conducted on behalf of the committee of management by the Inspector of schools in accordance with the terms laid down in the vesting order, subject to the control of the said committee;
- (7) the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, for the time being, of the territories subject to the Government of the United Provinces shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the Inspector of schools of the division in which Bahraich is situated:—
behalf of the said committee of management and the Inspector of schools shall credit it at Fyzabad in the post account of the trust and shall draw money therefrom for the purposes of the trust.

Fairley memorial trust fund, Roorkee.

THE fund was formed in commemoration of the services of the late Captain J. H. Fairley, who retired as head master of the Upper Subordinate class of the Thomason College, Roorkee, from subscriptions received from friends and those who had associated with him during the years 1867 to 1898 that he had been a member of the college staff. The committee consisting of Captain H. B. D. Campbell, Military Assistant Principal, Lieutenant J. O'Neill, Instructor in Applied Science and Photography, and Conductor W. S. Chaloner, Military Works Services, Jubbulpore, decided that the money thus collected, viz. Rs. 519-7-0, should be invested and the interest accruing should be devoted towards providing a silver medal annually for award to the second-year student in the Upper Subordinate class of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, who passed the final examination and obtained the highest number of marks in the subject of applied mechanics.

Government of India stock of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 of the value of Rs. 500 was purchased, and application was made by the committee for vesting the securities in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. By notification no. ⁴⁷¹ XVIII-233, dated the 1st April 1908, the securities were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under section 4(1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, upon the terms specified above for the utilization of income, and by notification no. ⁴⁷² XVIII-233, dated the 1st April 1908, the following scheme was settled under section 5 (1) of the Act for the administration of the property.

Scheme.

I.—The Chief Engineer to this Government, Public Works department, Buildings and Roads branch, Collector of Saharanpur and the Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, are appointed to administer the trust.

II.—The Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the trust to the said Principal, who shall credit it into the treasury for incorporation in the provincial section of the general accounts.

III.—The said Principal shall draw on the interest which has accrued on the vested funds belonging to the trust by debit to the provincial section of the general accounts in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

IV.—The said Principal shall—

- (a) in books to be kept by him, regularly enter, or cause to be entered, full and true accounts of all money received and paid, respectively, on account of the above trust;
- (b) on demand submit annually to such public servant as the Government may from time to time prescribe an abstract of these accounts and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the trust as the Government may from time to time see fit to require; and
- (c) cause the books so kept up to be audited, free of charge, by the Local Funds auditors at the time of the audit of the accounts of the municipal fund of Roorkee.

G. G. SIM,
Under Secretary.

The 4th June 1909.

The Calcott-Reilly memorial fund, Roorkee.

A sum of money was collected in 1901 from the friends and old pupils of the late Professor Calcott-Reilly for the purpose of founding a memorial to him in the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, in the shape of a gold medal to be given annually to the third-year student of the college who was first at the end of the course in the "construction" portion of "applied mechanics."

A die for this medal was prepared and a sum of £139 was invested in the Assam-Bengal Railway Company stock at 3 per cent. in the names of Colonel Ottley, Mr. Tickell and Dr. Brightmore to provide funds for the annual medal.

The certificate for this was held by Messrs. H. S. King and Company, to whom the dividends were paid. The net dividends almost exactly balanced the cost of striking off the annual medal.

There was no trust deed for the memorial. On the abolition of the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, a sum of £120-6-0, being the amount realized by the sale of the stock invested on behalf of the fund, together with the balance of the interest, was placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Secretary of State, who suggested that it should be employed in providing a prize in some suitable subject at one of the engineering colleges in India.

The Government of India considered that the proceeds of the fund would suitably be devoted to the institution of a prize at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, and they were disposed to think that the prize should continue to take the form of a gold medal to be designated the "Calcott-Reilly gold medal" and to be awarded annually for *distinction* in "Applied Mechanics," the subject which the late Professor taught at Cooper's Hill.

The Government of India subsequently approved of the suggestion of the Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, that the interest accruing on the amount of the fund should be expended in providing a gold medal to be awarded annually in the subject "Applied Mechanics" to the best passed student of the Civil and Electrical Engineer class of the college who had been admitted through the college entrance examination.

Government of India stock of 1865 of the value of Rs. 1,800 was purchased and by notification no. $\frac{70}{\text{XVIII}-116}$, dated the 12th January 1909, was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and by notification no. $\frac{75}{\text{XVIII}-116}$ of the same date the Principal of the Thomason College was appointed to administer the trust fund.

H. G. HAIG,
Under Secretary.

The Sullivan scholarship and medal endowment trust, Roorkee,
Saharanpur district.

THIS trust was founded in the year 1909 on an application received from M. Ghulam Nabi and certain other Public Works department subordinates and contractors of the Lucknow district in memory of the late Mr. W. Sullivan, Executive Engineer. Government securities to the value of Rs. 2,000 were by notification no. $\frac{862}{XVIII-388}$, dated the 21st May 1909, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The interest on this amount was to be used for the provision of a scholarship and medal for award to students of the Lower Subordinate class of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee. The scholarship, the value of which was to be ordinarily Rs. 6 per mensem, was tenable for the nine months of the college session, and was to be awarded in the first instance to the student who stood highest in the order of merit in the examination for entrance into the Lower Subordinate class, and thereafter to the student who (1) obtained the highest number of marks in the first term examination and (2) the highest aggregate of marks at the first and second term examinations. The medal (the cost of which represented the difference between the yearly interest on the principal of the endowment and the cost of providing the scholarship) was to be awarded to the student who, having passed the final examination of the Lower Subordinate class, gained the highest number of marks in the subject of "Mechanics."

By notification no. $\frac{866}{XVIII-388}$, dated the 21st May 1909, the Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, was appointed to administer the trust, and was also to have the accounts of the trust audited, free of charge, by the auditors of the Local Fund Accounts.

H. G. HAIG,
Under Secretary,

The Mul Chand Prize Endowment Trust, Etawah district.

One Mul Chand, Brahman, of village Malhausi in the Etawah district, deposited a sum of Rs. 100 in a government promissory note as a prize fund for girls reading in the girls' school at Bela, pargana Bidhuna, in that district. The amount was by notification no. $\frac{286}{XV-200A}$, dated the 25th March 1908, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms that the interest accruing thereon be expended in the purchase of class books to be given as prizes in accordance with the following conditions :—

(1) that as many class books as funds permit should be purchased annually and awarded as prizes to girls reading in the above school who were reported on by the teacher at the time of class promotion to be most deserving of them ;

(2) that in the event of the girls' school at Bela being closed, the income of the fund should be used for distributing class books as prizes in the same manner to girls reading in any other girls' school in the district.

By notification no. 291, dated the 25th March 1908, it was settled that the Chairman, district board, Etawah, should administer the trust, and that the Treasurer should remit the interest on the vested fund to the Chairman, who was to deposit it in the treasury and draw on the interest to make payments in pursuance of the terms of the trust.

Dispensary at Dalippur in the Partabgarh district.

RAI AMARPAL SINGH, talukdar of Dalippur, district Partabgarh, offered to construct and maintain at his own expense a dispensary at Dalippur, and proposed to set apart landed property yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,100 per annum to meet the recurring expenses of the dispensary. The talukdar also asked that he might be permitted to name the dispensary after Sir Leslie Porter. The district board consented to take over the management of the dispensary.

The offer was accepted and the Lieutenant Governor consented to the dispensary being named after him. Arrangements were then made (following the precedent of the Katra Gulab Singh dispensary, Partabgarh—vide G. O. no. 518/IX—G.47—1, dated the 7th April 1906) whereby the talukdar formally transferred to the district board landed property bringing in sufficient profits to meet the required annual income, and the district board then retransferred the property to the talukdar upon a perpetual lease on the condition that the lessee and his successors should pay to the lessor for the benefit of the dispensary a yearly rent of Rs. 1,100 and would also pay all existing and future land revenue taxes, rates or other assessments that might from time to time by lawful authority be levied on the said property.

The 11th April 1912.

H. G. HAIG.